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GUOJI MAOYI FURTHER VIEWS ANTI-DUMPING DUTIES

HK141351 Beijing GUOJI MAOYI in Chinese No 9, 27 Sep 83, pp 48-51

[Article by Wu Yongxun: "On Anti-Dumping Duties (second and final part)" -- boldface as published -- Part I of this article was published on page A 5 of the 26 September China DAILY REPORT]

After the "GATT Anti-Dumping Code" was signed in 1967, signatory countries formulated and rewrote the specific anti-dumping laws of their own countries according to the code. The U.S. Government held that the contents of the "Anti-Dumping Code" were uniform with the U.S. anti-dumping law, so it was not necessary to submit the code to the Congress for approval. However, there were many opponents in the Congress. The Senate Finance Committee did not agree with the administration's argument. It said that "the 'international anti-dumping code' contradicts in many aspects our domestic unfair transactions act" and required that a judgment be made by the Tariff Committee. As a result, three members of the committee were for the judgment that the new code conflicted with the U.S. law, but the other two members held that the new code and the U.S. domestic law were congruous.

In fact, differences do exist between the two. For example, the U.S. "Anti-Dumping Law of 1921" does not clearly define the term "injury" to a certain domestic industry when dealing with the necessity of levying duties. In its previous rulings, the tariff Committee explained that "the injury of this kind is more serious than those trivial and insignificant injuries." However, the sixth article of the GATT specifies that the injury should be "material injury." The "GATT Anti-Dumping Code" also specifies the detailed criteria for major injury. This point alone shows that the two do not coincide with each other. The United States took the injuries that are more serious than trivial and insignificant ones as "material injuries," so it could consider the code identical with its law.

Before the Kennedy round began, the U.S. Congress opposed any revision of the U.S. "Anti-Dumping Law of 1921." After the dispute between the Congress and the administration over the "Anti-Dumping Code" took place, the Senate passed an amendment which made it difficult to apply the "Anti-Dumping Code" in the United States, but the House of Representatives did not accept this amendment. Afterward, the Senate and the House of Representatives reached a compromise, which was included in an act adopted in 1968. It stipulated: Stipulations of the "Anti-Dumping Code" which coincide with the U.S. "Anti-Dumping Law of 1921" can be applied in the United States. If the two are in conflict, the "Anti-Dumping Law of 1921" should be taken as the standard.

Although the U.S. anti-dumping law is different from the sixth article of the GATT and the "GATT Anti-Dumping Code," some changes have also been made in recent years. The "Trade Act of 1974" made some revisions and added something to the "Anti-Dumping Law of 1921," but it still failed to change the criterion for "injury." As for the criteria for prices, the trade act included the following additional stipulation: "If...the economy of the commodity exporting country is controlled by the state to such a degree that the value of this commodity in foreign markets cannot be determined according to those sold in this exporting country or in countries other than the United States," the federal secretary concerned will have to decide whether a duty should be imposed on this commodity according to the price of a similar commodity sold in domestic markets or exported by countries whose economy is not controlled by the state. According to this stipulation, the United States imposed anti-dumping duties on caddies made in Poland in 1975, because the price of these goods was lower than similar products made in Canada.

In addition, some stricter stipulations on the time for making anti-dumping investigations were added to the law. According to the "Trade Act," the former Tariff Committee was renamed the "International Trade Committee." A similar change was made in the anti-dumping law.

In 1979, in order to implement the agreements on tariff reduction and remission concluded in the "Tokyo round," the U.S. Congress passed the "Trade Agreements Act of 1979" to approve and to authorize the implementation of these agreements.

The "Trade Agreements Act" has 11 titles. The first title deals with anti-subsidy duties and anti-dumping duties. The major differences between the anti-dumping duties stipulations of this act and the "Anti-Dumping Law of 1921" include the following points:

1. THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY, WHICH DEALT WITH ANTI-DUMPING COMPLAINTS IN THE PAST, WAS CHANGED INTO THE "AUTHORITIES IN CHARGE." In January 1980, the U.S. Government carried out a so-called "trade reorganization plan," and shifted all administrative functions concerning foreign trade (apart from farm products) to the Department of Commerce. Then, the power to carry out the anti-dumping law was also gradually shifted to the Department of Commerce from the Department of the Treasury.
2. THE STANDARDS FOR "INJURY" HAVE BEEN CHANGED TO THE STANDARDS FOR "MATERIAL INJURY."
3. TIME LIMITS HAVE BEEN SET FOR INSTITUTING VARIOUS LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ANTI-DUMPING TO PREVENT DELAYS OF INDEFINITE DURATION. For example, insofar as the reasons and evidence provided are sufficient, within 20 days of the institution of legal proceedings against anti-dumping, the authorities concerned must start to investigate whether the prices of the commodities concerned are lower than fair prices. If the authorities concerned deem that the reasons and evidence are not sufficient, they should return the application and make an announcement in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Within 45 days of its application, the International Trade Committee should initially confirm which U.S. industrial products have been seriously infringed upon.... The authorities concerned should adjudicate within 90 days of the beginning of their investigation.
4. THE VARIOUS STIPULATIONS CONCERNING THE TERMINATION OF AN INVESTIGATION AND THE FINAL TAXATION HAVE BEEN MADE MORE SPECIFIC. For example, if the applicant cancels his application, the authorities concerned or the International Trade Committee can stop the anti-dumping investigation. If the investigated exporter agrees not to export commodities to the United States any longer within six months after the investigation stops, or agrees to readjust the prices of the commodities concerned so as to eliminate the difference in prices, the authorities concerned can stop investigating. There are more detailed stipulations concerning investigation and final taxation.

VI. Several Viewpoints on How To Tackle Anti-Dumping Duties

For several years, levying anti-dumping duties has become a flexible and effective method for well-developed countries to restrict imports, and anti-dumping decrees have been regarded as important non-tariff barriers. The United States and Canada are the countries which most frequently levy anti-dumping duties. Take the cases in 1973 for example. The total number of anti-dumping cases in the United States exceeded the total number of anti-dumping cases in other countries. Canada ranked second. According to the statistics of the Secretariat of the "General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade," anti-dumping cases in various countries increased in the early 1980's. Between 1981 and 1982, the total number of anti-dumping cases was 156, more than that in the previous year, and duties were levied on 60 cases out of the 156. Canada, the EEC countries, and the United States levy duties on most of the commodities from well-developed countries.

Over the past few years, due to serious economic slumps and the heavy pressure of trade protectionism, Western countries have been using anti-dumping duties to push aside China's export commodities. We must not overlook this. Here, I would like to air my humble view with regard to tackling anti-dumping taxes.

1. WE SHOULD HAVE AN APPROPRIATE GRASP OF PRICES TO AVOID BEING CONTROLLED BY OTHERS. One of the two necessary conditions for levying anti-dumping duties is prices being lower than normal market prices. In essence, the importing countries are afraid that the prices of imported commodities are "low." Our export commodities should be good and cheap. As to how cheap they should be, we should study this problem. The purpose of expanding exports is to increase income from exports, and to increase income we must, on the one hand, sell our commodities at low prices and, on the other hand, produce good commodities. So, improving the quality of export commodities is an aspect not to be overlooked in increasing income from export. If we can improve the quality, variety, sizes, and packaging of commodities, do our best to meet the requirements of different buyers, deliver our goods in a timely manner, and offer good service, we will certainly profit more from export. Of course, it is not easy to do a good job in this respect. But to prevent ourselves from being controlled by others, we must not avoid the difficult and dwell on the easy, or else, we will not be able to achieve our aims.

2. WE SHOULD STRENGTHEN UNIFICATION IN FOREIGN TRADE AND CONTROL THE GROWTH RATE. Competition in the capitalist market is quite sharp. Each seller tries for all he is worth to expand the marketing of his commodities. When his original market becomes smaller, he will certainly try in every possible way to recover it. The three large automobile companies in the United States pay close attention to each other's volume of marketing every day, not allowing the proportion of products of its opponents to rise. Such being the case, it is even more difficult for them to tolerate sharp increases of imported commodities in their country. If there are sharp increases of imported commodities, they will usually invoke the existing decrees to request the government to stop the increases. In a period of an economic slump, large quantities of imported commodities can produce great impact on the life and death of enterprises, on the livelihood of tens of thousands of people, and on the political and social prosperity of a city or a region. The larger and sharper the change in the market situation is, the stronger the reaction will be and the louder the call for the government's help will be. As a result, there will also be support from public opinion.

International trade is a bilateral problem. We have sufficient and appropriate reasons to expand export and increase import so as to support the four modernizations. If the importing countries think that their economic interests are infringed upon, they will limit the amount of our exported commodities. Levying anti-dumping duties is a good method for tackling the problem of excessive imports. Examples in our international trade over the past few years have fully proved this point. To double the volume of our foreign trade, we must have careful and long-term plans and do our best to maintain steady growth. We must not be overanxious for quick results. Because we are running our foreign trade in a decentralized manner, it is more important that we must strengthen and unify leadership over foreign trade and stop all kinds of blind competition. Practices such as scrambling for markets and violating commercial knowledge will only cause a large-scale flow of our commodities to a certain market and force the importing country to adopt severe restrictive measures.

3. TO HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING OF THE RELEVANT LAWS AND REGULATIONS AND PAY ATTENTION TO THE DIFFERENT STANDS AND MANNERS OF DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS AND GROUPS. In Western countries there are incalculable laws and regulations dealing with their foreign trade as well as production and marketing within their respective countries. It is very difficult for people of other countries to have a clear understanding of certain problems involved. One of these can be exemplified in the anti-dumping law of the United States. In order to avoid mistakes and indecision when problems arise, and if the situation in the United States is taken as an example, we should understand the basis in terms of law of the levy of the anti-dumping duties, its procedures, and its methods of conclusion. In addition to the anti-dumping law, we should also understand other relevant laws and regulations such as Articles 203, 301, 341, and 406 of the "Trade Act of 1974" concerning assistance to imports, unjust practices in the import trade, and the damage to markets, so that we can know what measures they will take when the prices and quantity of the imported merchandise greatly affect the domestic industry.

The levy or exemption of the anti-dumping duties and in what way it is implemented often have much to do with the economic situation in the United States as well as the situation of its trading partners, its diplomatic and trade policies, and the reaction of relevant departments of the government as well as various groups in the society. For example, during the period of the multilateral trade talks held in Tokyo, the U.S. government did its best to avoid adopting measures which exhibited an obvious tinge of protectionism in terms of its foreign trade, so that no contradiction would be manifested between its stand adopted in international conferences and its practical actions. The anti-dumping investigations on the import of cars from 1975 to 1976 were ended with an order from the Department of the Treasury. The main cause underlying this action was the unwillingness of the United States to take the risk of creating a tense relationship with its important trading partners (the other cause was that U.S. car companies did not lodge any complaint about sustaining losses. See below.) In 1977, the price of imported sugar was higher than the price of sugar produced in the United States. As a result, more than 50 refineries were closed and there was a drastic reduction in the output of sugarcane in the south. Furthermore, the land used for growing sugarcane could not be converted to other usage. Thus, in accordance with the "Trade Act" a quota system could be imposed regarding the imported sugar, which was in fact advocated by the Department of Agriculture. However, according to the "GATT," a quota system on imports was a measure of trade protectionism which should be abolished. Therefore, the Department of the Treasury was against the imposition of such a quota system, and the special representative in the talks resolutely opposed its adoption. (Note: The U.S. representative at the trade talks said: "Our trading partner countries are watching the indications regarding the trend of the U.S. policy. Any action of the United States in increasing the import barrier at this particular time is wrong." COMMERCIAL WEEKLY, 21 March, 1977, pp 34, 35) The "Commission on Wages and Prices" were also against the idea because limitation on imports would lead to inflation. Finally, the matter was resolved by granting subsidies to sugar producers. In the same year, the United States conducted investigations on the import of color TV sets from Japan, which involved the problem of levying anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties. At that time, there was already friction between the two countries, and the United States had to take into consideration the problem of possible retaliatory measures by Japan. Japan had declared that it would no longer import aluminum from the United States. And Japan intentionally delayed the endorsement of the visa for the U.S. lawyer who was to go to Japan to investigate on behalf of some companies in the United States.

Later, the matter was finally resolved by an "Agreement on Orderly Sales" concluded by the United States and Japan, which required Japan to automatically limit the quantity of its exports to the United States. Aside from the governmental departments, the views and attitudes of other units such as the production enterprises and trade unions which are influenced by dumping, and other relevant enterprises and organizations, also play a part in influencing the decisionmaking progress. The anti-dumping case, which began in 1975 and was the greatest in the history of the United States, involved cars worth an annual import amount of more than \$7 billion imported from 8 countries, totaling more than 28 corporations. The automobile workers union lodged an anti-dumping complaint, which, however, was not supported by the automobile companies. As a result, the anti-dumping complaint was not established. The underlying cause was that about half of the imported cars were produced by overseas subsidiary companies of U.S. corporations, and therefore the profits of these U.S. corporations were not affected by the imports. Later, the sales volume of cars in the international markets of the United States rose rapidly, and the threat to the international markets from imported cars was alleviated. Consequently the anti-dumping investigations came to an end within a very short time.

In addition to production enterprises, the units which are directly linked to imported commodities are import companies, wholesalers, and retail stores. If the commodities which they market are subjected to the imposition of anti-dumping duties, not only does the cost of the commodities increase, but also their own reputation will be impaired. Therefore, under normal circumstances, they tend to give positive testimony and defense for the exporters based on materials in their possession.

Ordinary customers also have their interests in this matter. However, the number of mass organizations representing the interests of the consumers is very small. Furthermore, there are many problems which affect the interests of the broad consumers, and it is impractical for the consumers to pin their hopes on these organizations concerning the problem of anti-dumping duties. Still, when the limitation on imports leads to a rise in prices for the related commodities, the consumer organizations will voice their opposition to the increase of taxes or to the tightening of control over imports.

Because the positions and interests are different among various departments and organizations, they react differently to the one and the same matter. The characteristics of all these aspects are worth our attention.

4. PAY ATTENTION TO THE UPTURN OR DOWNTURN OF THE ECONOMY OF THE IMPORTING COUNTRIES AND DO NOT "ADD FUEL TO THE FLAMES." Generally speaking, the increase or decrease of cases relating to the levy of anti-dumping duties by the importing countries has something to do with the economic situation of the importing countries concerned. When the importing countries are in a period of economic recession or sustain serious deficits in foreign trade, the number of anti-dumping cases is bound to rise. If the situation proves to the contrary, even if there are many cases entailing investigations, the final number of cases involving the implementation of levying duties may not be great. Before 1968, the United States enjoyed a very favorable balance of trade; coupled with the influence of the Kennedy round, there were comparatively fewer cases involving anti-dumping duties and countervailing duties. After the Middle East war, economic crisis erupted in the capitalist countries. And after the beginning of 1975, the "Trade Act of 1974" of the United States began to take effect.

Both of these very soon initiated a new wave of anti-dumping and countervailing activities. The reason that the biggest case of anti-dumping in terms of imported cars soon came to an end in the United States was the drastic increase of sales of homemade cars on the internal market, resulting in greatly alleviating the effect of imported cars. This can be explained by the words of the boss of a certain big concern. He said: "You could not care less once the market heats up." In short, in order to guard against the anti-dumping investigations of the importing countries, special attention should be paid to the particular economic situation of the country concerned.

5. EMPLOY FRIENDLY LAWYERS AND STRIVE FOR ACTIVE SUPPORT. When the anti-dumping investigations are to be conducted in the United States, the producer in the exporting country and the importer in the United States will be formally notified. The exporter will have to be present at the inquiry or testifying at the session in the United States for the purpose of the investigations. The party involved in the case may employ lawyers to give explanations and to handle the relevant matters. The laws in United States are very complicated, and there are professional lawyers well versed in dealing with cases of a specific category. Lawyers familiar with customs affairs are of an important kind in the law circles of the United States. As far as anti-dumping or countervailing problems are concerned, lawyers specialized in this field must be consulted. They are familiar with the relevant laws and understand the verdicts of past cases. Therefore, they may possess unique ways of analyzing the cases and of locating loopholes in the related laws and regulations. When we look for lawyers, we should select prestigious offices and lawyers in the United States who are friendly to us. Aside from the fact that we should depend on their professional talents in solving legal problems, we should also listen to their opinions and suggestions regarding various aspects such as ways and means of struggle, because they understand U.S. society and are familiar with the stands, attitudes, styles, and likes and dislikes of various governmental departments, various social strata and groups, as well as various personages and organizations. With regard to problems such as the winning over the utilization of forces favorable to us as well as persuading those with a neutral stand, all these will play a certain role in our endeavor to win cases in the disputes.

XINHUA VIEWS U.S.-SOVIET EUROMISSILE IMPASSE

OW231910 Beining XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Nov 83

["Commentary: Dangerous Gamble -- The Political Implications of Euromissiles"-- XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, November 22 (XINHUA correspondent Cheng Kexiong) -- The Soviet delegate to the intermediate-range missile talks in Geneva today announced his country's withdrawal from the talks and the talks suspended indefinitely, thus setting the stage for greater confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of Euromissiles.

The Euromissle has become a reality in the life of the Europeans with the arrival of the first batch of cruise missiles in Britain in mid-November. The Italian has approved the deployment of U. S. missiles in its country and the Federal Germany's Bundestag (Federal Assembly) after two days of debate. Also approved a resolution today to station U. S. missiles on its soil.

With this, the Soviet Union looks set to go ahead with its announced "counter-measures."

The arrival of the Euromissiles marked the dangerous escalation of the Soviet-U.S. nuclear arms race and the deterioration of the international situation. It added a new element of instability to the unrest in Europe, and made international relations and domestic political situations in the European nations more complicated. It also brought about a new upsurge in the popular anti-nuclear movement.

So long as the two superpowers, the United States and the Soviet Union seek hegemony, there can be no tranquility in the world. As Europe is the focus of their contention, each of them attempts to gain nuclear superiority in Europe.

In 1977, the Soviet Union began to deploy its SS-20 missiles which can hit any target in Western Europe from within the Soviet border, and the medium-range missiles that the United States had deployed in Europe were no match for the new Soviet missiles. The United States was worried that Moscow would carry out nuclear blackmail by dint of its nuclear superiority in Europe, and accordingly split Europe and disintegrate NATO. Therefore, the United States had recourse to cruise missiles and Pershing-2

SS-20, cruise and Pershing-2 missiles are advanced military weapons, of course. However, they are also political weapons of the two superpowers for supremacy in Europe.

On the one hand, the Soviet Union is trying in every way to thwart the planned deployment of new U. S. missiles in Western Europe in order to maintain its superiority achieved by deploying SS-20's. The United States, on the other hand, is determined to go ahead with the planned deployment unless the Soviet Union dismantles its SS-20's. That is why their Geneva talks on Euromissiles have got nowhere after more than one hundred meetings in the past two years.

For Washington, the Euromissile has an important bearing on its position as leader of the alliance with Western Europe. It hopes that the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe will not only strengthen its competitiveness in the contest with Moscow but also help to prevent neutralism from gaining ground in Western Europe. Faced with the Soviet nuclear menace on the one hand and an isolationist trend in the United States on the other, leaders of some West European nations welcome the deployment of new U.S. missiles in the hope that it may bind Washington to its commitment so that Western Europe may not be abandoned in case agreement is reached someday between the two superpowers.

However, as the time came to start the projected deployment, what happened recently has added much to their concern. The United States, regardless of its West European allies' opposition, invaded Grenada, and is now concentrating its forces in the turbulent Middle East. Now, with these missiles on their soil but under the control of Americans, who can guarantee that Washington will listen attentively to the opinions of its West European allies before pressing the button of a nuclear weapon when an emergency comes in the Soviet-U.S. contest for hegemony? Since the theory of "a limited nuclear war in Europe" has been advocated by some people in the United States, and in case the U.S. Government puts it into practice, what will be the result?

These concerns are not only haunting the public and the oppositions in Western Europe but also making those in power think hard.

While the Euromissile issue has aggravated tensions in U.S.-Soviet relations, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently repeatedly stressed the necessity of coexistence of the Soviet Union and the West on the Earth. She stated that she would have dialogue with the Soviets a proper time and announced that she would visit Hungary early next year. What she has said indicated some changes in the Anglo-U.S. and Anglo-Soviet relations. The attitude taken by the British opposition parties is more obvious. After a parliamentary debate, the opposition parties unanimously voted against the deployment of cruise missiles and openly demanded British independence from its U.S. and European allies, and called for double control of cruise missiles.

The Euromissile issue has evoked strong public opposition in Western Europe. Millions of Europeans demonstrated against U.S. and Soviet missiles. No doubt, the anti-nuclear peace movement has an impact on public opinion and the political situation in Western Europe.

It is not without reason for Europeans to worry about the escalation of the nuclear arms race. With the arrival of U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the Soviets will surely make some response. In addition to building up its SS-20 missiles, the Soviets will work on a new generation of missiles to fight for superiority over the United States. At the same time, it will deploy new missiles at places nearer to Western Europe, such as Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic. The confrontation of U.S. and Soviet missiles will only create more threats to Europe and the rest of the world.

The process of the deployment of Euromissiles indicates that both superpowers set store by military strength, and that is where the danger of the political gamble lies.

PRC PROTESTS U.S. 'TWO CHINAS' PLOT RESOLUTIONS

House, Senate Bill

OW251211 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 25 Nov 83

["Chinese Government Protests Against U.S. 'Two Chinas' Plot" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen summoned U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel here this morning to lodge a strong protest with the U.S. government against the "two Chinas" plot in an appropriations bill passed by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives respectively.

Zhu Qizhen handed the ambassador a note of protest which reads:

The U.S. Senate and House of Representatives passed respectively on 17 and 18 November 1983 an appropriations bill concerning international financial institutions, of which one of the subsections reads: "It is the sense of the congress that Taiwan, Republic of China, should remain a full member of the Asian Development Bank, and that its status within that body should remain unaltered no matter how the issue of the People's Republic of China's application for membership is disposed of." This is another act of deliberate interference in China's internal affairs and open application of a "two-Chinas" policy by the U.S. Congress after the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate adopted on 15 November 1983 the so-called resolution entitled "the future of Taiwan."

The Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legal government representing the whole of China, and Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. In all inter-governmental international bodies, including the Asian Development Bank, only the Government of the People's Republic of China can represent China. The People's Republic of China is fully qualified to be a member of the Asian Development Bank. This is also acknowledged by the U.S. Government. However, since last February when the Government of the People's Republic of China formally notified the Asian Development Bank of its decision to apply for membership in the bank, the U.S. side has tried hard to pursue the "two-Chinas" policy in the Asian Development Bank. The sense of the congress as expressed in the latest appropriations bill passed by the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives insists that Taiwan should remain a full member of the Asian Development Bank and openly calls Taiwan "the Republic of China." This represents a new escalation of the U.S. Congress' attempt to create "two Chinas." It not only totally contravenes the U.S. Government's commitments undertaken in the Sino-U.S. communique but also tramples upon the fundamental principles underlying the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States. The serious events successively created by the U.S. Congress to undermine Sino-U.S. relations and hurt the feeling of the Chinese people cannot but arouse their strong anger. The Chinese Government hereby lodges a serious protest with the U.S. Government.

The Chinese Government emphatically calls upon the U.S. Government to take immediate concrete measures to stop all attempts at creating "two Chinas." Otherwise, the U.S. Government will not be able to shirk the responsibility for the serious consequences arising therefrom.

Senate Foreign Relations Resolution

OW231316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- The All-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots lodged a strong protest against the U.S. Government over a resolution on "the future of Taiwan" here today.

The resolution, passed by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on November 15, said any settlement of Taiwan's future should be decided in a manner "acceptable to the people of Taiwan."

"The U.S. Government has usurped the name of the Taiwan people to reach its aim of realizing 'Taiwan Independence' and splitting China," the federation said in a written statement delivered to XINHUA today.

Taiwan was an inalienable part of China's territory, the statement said, and Taiwan compatriots were sons and daughters of the Chinese nation. Resolving this artificial separation and realizing the country's reunification and national unity was China's internal affair and must be achieved by the Chinese Government and people, including Taiwan compatriots. No foreign interference is allowed, it said.

The resolution also asserted that Taiwan's future should be settled in a manner consistent with the Taiwan relations act passed by the U.S. congress. This was open interference in China's internal affairs and an insult to the people of Taiwan, the federation statement said.

"Why should the settlement of Taiwan's future be consistent with American laws when Taiwan is not a part of the United States?" the statement asked. "Can a foreign congress discuss or make resolutions on whether Hawaii should continue to be a part of the United States?" it added.

The statement also said that Taiwan compatriots had already expressed their aspirations through various channels since the Chinese Government proposed a peaceful reunification of the motherland. There was no need for a few American people with ulterior motives to be fussy about it, it said.

The statement called on all justice-loving American people to urge their government to abide by the principles of the communique reached with China, to respect the will of the one billion Chinese people, including the people of Taiwan, and stop doing absurd things to harm the feelings of the Chinese people and the friendship between the Chinese and American peoples.

TAIWAN LEAGUE SUPPORTS PRC PROTEST TO U.S.

HK240836 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0735 GMT 24 Nov 83

["Su Ziheng Says the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League Fully Supports the Protest Lodged by the Chinese Government to the U.S. Government" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Nov (ZONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- At the third congress of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, which opened today, Su Ziheng noted: Only 3 days after the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted a resolution on the so-called "future of Taiwan" on 15 November, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress also approved a bill, describing Taiwan as a "state" and supporting its full membership in the Asian Development Bank. The open encroachment by the United States upon China's sovereignty and crude interference in China's internal affairs are severe provocations against the PRC agitated by certain people in the U.S. Congress. Su Ziheng expressed full support for the strong protest lodged by the Chinese Government to the U.S. Government.

He said: Taiwan is an inalienable part of China's territory. How to solve the Taiwan issue and to attain reunification of the motherland is entirely China's internal affairs. This is China's affair and the affair of all Chinese people. No foreign country has the right to interfere. The Taiwan people are patriotic, and they are certainly able to see through the schemes plotted by a handful of American politicians. The U.S. vain attempt to turn Taiwan into its "unsinkable aircraft carrier" will never come true.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT TO JAPAN BY CPC'S HU YAOBANG

Departs Beijing 23 Nov

OW240938 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, left Beijing this morning by special plane for Tokyo on a week-long friendly visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Government. Seeing him off at the airport were Zhao Ziyang, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Hu Qili, Hao Jianxiu, Peng Chong, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, and Ji Pengfei, as well as responsible comrades of the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, the CYL Central Committee and the Beijing Municipal CPC committee.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang issued a written statement at the airport. He said that the purpose of his visit is to seek long-term and steady development of good-neighborly and friendly relations. The written statement said: China and Japan are close neighbors separated only by a strip of water. The two countries' getting along on a friendly basis for a long period of time and working to develop exchanges in the economic, cultural and other fields is of great significance to the security and prosperity of both countries and is an important factor for safeguarding peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and eliminating the threat from the war forces. Therefore, it is also an important factor for safeguarding world peace.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang also answered questions raised by Japanese reporters. On his feelings about his visit to Japan, Hu Yaobang said: [Begin recording] As the Chinese people's friendly envoy to visit Japan, I shall make extensive contacts with people at all levels in and out of government in your country to seek long-term and friendly relations between our two countries and lasting peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. Such an important undertaking, of course, concerns the long-range and fundamental interests of the two great nations of China and Japan and has a bearing on whether or not our two great countries can play a greater role in safeguarding world peace. When I think about how I should undertake this task and strive to successfully fulfill my mission, I feel very excited. Mr Lu Xun, the great Chinese writer, wrote the verse: My thoughts roam wide, stretching to the vast wilderness. If you ask me what my feelings are about my visit to Japan, I shall express my feelings with this line from Mr Lu Xun's poem, which I think is quite suitable [end recording]

Before boarding the plane, Hu Yaobang shook hands with the leading comrades who were on hand to see him off. Zhao Ziyang and the other comrades waved to General Secretary Hu Yaobang by the side of the plane and wished him satisfactory results on his visit.

Tokyo Arrival

HK241206 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Nov 83 p 6

["Newsletter from Japan" by RENMIN RIBAO correspondents Jiang Yuangzhuang and Sun Dongmin: "Comrade Hu Yaobang Arrives in Tokyo"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Japanese Government, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Tokyo at 1610 (Japan time) on the 23d for a friendly visit to Japan.

The fact that the leader of the CPC has selected Japan as the first capitalist country to visit reflects the depth and breadth of the friendly relationship of cooperation between the two countries since the normalization of relations between China and Japan, and also manifests the position of Japan in terms of China's foreign policy. China and Japan are very close neighboring countries, and both countries exert important influence on Asian as well as world affairs. Just as Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out at the Beijing airport when answering questions put by the Japanese reporters: This visit has very important significance because it has a direct bearing on the prospects of friendly cooperation between China and Japan, and on maintaining peace in Asia and in the world. It is precisely because of this that Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan is warmly welcomed by the peoples of the two countries and is being closely watched by the world. The special plane took off on schedule at Beijing. The weather was fine and the flight was smooth. When the plane flew over the East Sea, busy fishing boats could be seen at sea, and the fishermen were at work in a peaceful atmosphere. As an envoy of the Chinese people, Comrade Hu Yaobang was on his way to Japan and bringing with him the genuine desire of the Chinese people for the maintenance of peace.

The plane arrived at the international airport of Tokyo (the Haneda airport) as scheduled. In Tokyo, the weather was glorious, the best weather -- the so-called "fine day of Japan" -- in Japan's autumn. The temperature recorded at land surface was 12 degrees centigrade. A Japanese reporter at the airport to greet the guest remarked: The "fine day of Japan" is the most appropriate weather to honor a distinguished guest. Comrade Hu Yaobang alighted from the plane, accompanied by the director of the protocol department of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, and waved his greetings with a smile to the people welcoming him. He was full of vigor and walked with steady and sure steps, not as a man approaching 70 years old. At the Beijing airport, a Japanese reporter inquired about his secret of keeping fit. Comrade Hu Yaobang replied that intense but well-scheduled work plus an optimistic spirit was the way to keep to a sound body. This may give people some enlightenment. Liu Shunying, a fifth grade pupil in the primary school section of the Shanshou Chinese School in Yokohama, presented a bunch of flowers to Comrade Hu Yaobang. After that, Comrade Hu Yaobang and his entourage went to Chiban guest house for a rest.

All the newspapers in Tokyo carried the news of Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan in prominent coverage and positions, expressing their welcome to Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit. On the 23d, in the noon news program, the announcer reported the latest news of "the visit to Japan by General Secretary Hu, who is to take off from the Beijing airport soon." Today, the editorial of the TOKYO SHIMBUN is entitled: "Establishing the Basis for a Lasting Friendship Between Japan and China." MAINICHI SHIMBUN today has devoted two whole pages to a "Special Supplement -- China" with a banner headline entitled: "Eleven Years of Japan-China Normalization, Friendly Links Being Constantly Strengthened."

Of course, there is a very small number of people who do not like Sino-Japanese friendship. Some Japanese rightists raised a hue and cry early in the morning in places near the Chinese Embassy in Japan. When the cars that took Comrade Hu Yaobang to the guest house passed through the streets, there was also a gang who shouted through loudspeakers outside the security lines. Their voices sounded solitary and bleak amid the thin mist. However, this also reminds people of the fact that in order for the friendship between China and Japan to last forever, there is still a lot of work for the peoples of China and Japan to do.

The 23d of November is Japan's "festival of diligence and thanks" which is an official holiday in Japan. It is one of 12 such public holidays, and it is meant for "paying respect to labor, celebrating production, and expressing thanks among the nationals." Comrade Hu Yaobang arrived in Japan on such a festive day, which was quite significant and meaningful.

In the evening, Comrade Hu Yaobang had dinner in the canteen of the Chinese Embassy together with other people. Song Zhiguang, the ambassador, said that this was a first. Proposing a toast, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: In the past, when the Chinese met each other in a foreign land, they "greeted each other with tears," but today, when the Chinese meet each other in a foreign land, they "greet each other with jubilation," expressing the happiness common to all. He encouraged all present and said: "The internal situation is getting even better, and the comrades in foreign countries should try to win credit." Yes, the Chinese people should try to win credit for their motherland, and a great, rich, and strong socialist China must stand erect in the world.

Welcoming Ceremony

0W240300 Beijing XINHUA in English 0252 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Japan greeted the visiting Chinese Communist - Party Central Committee general secretary, Hu Yaobang, with full military honor at an official welcoming ceremony here this morning. The ceremony, reserved only for visiting heads of state or government, was presided over by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. It took place in the compound of Akasaka palace, the state guest house in the heart of the Japanese capital. Chinese and Japanese national flags fluttered in the early winter breeze. The air was fresh following a brief light rain.

At 9 a.m., Prime Minister Nakasone drove into the compound of the palace and greeted Hu Yaobang at the entrance hall of the main building. He shook hands with the Chinese leader and extended a warm welcome to him. After exchanging regards, they walked into the compound for the ceremony, which started with bugle blowing and the military band playing the national anthems of the two countries. Accompanied by the prime minister, Hu Yaobang reviewed a guard of honor of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces who presented arms in salute. When they walked around to meet the welcoming crowds, cheering Japanese youngsters and Chinese nationals here waved miniature Chinese and Japanese national flags to wish the Chinese leader success in his week-long visit to this country.

At the end of the ceremony, the Japanese head of the suite of honor presented the Chinese leader to members of Nakasone's cabinet and Hu introduced members of his party to the Japanese prime minister. The eight-minute ceremony was followed by official talks between the two leaders in the guest house.

More on Ceremony

0W250650 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1723 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Excerpt] Beijing, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone held a grand ceremony this morning at the Akasaka guest house, Tokyo, to welcome Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Nakasone shook hands with Hu Yaobang and exchanged pleasantries with him at the entrance hall at the main gate of the guest house. Nakasone extended a warm welcome to Hu Yaobang, who had come for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Japanese government. Hu Yaobang, accompanied by Nakasone, reviewed a guard of honor.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Prime Minister Nakasone held talks this morning at the guest house. In a sincere and friendly manner, they exchanged views on the current international situation and the relations between the two countries. Both expressed willingness to work for the sustained and steady development of the Sino-Japanese relations of good-neighborliness and friendship, and to contribute to the peace and stability in Asia and in other parts of the world.

In the talks Nakasone first expressed his hope for the lasting friendship between Japan and China. He said: "I want to see personally the continuous development of the relations of peace and friendship between the two countries." Hu Yaobang said: "We should carry on these friendly relations generation after generation." With regard to the international situation, Nakasone touched on the issues of Afghanistan and Lebanon, the incident of the downed South Korean airliner, and the question of suspension of the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Hu Yaobang briefed Nakasone on the latest situation in China. He also touched on the questions of Sino-Soviet and Sino-U.S. relations and the maintenance of peace and stability of the Asian-Pacific region. Hu Yaobang said that China is genuinely and unswervingly in favor of enduring stability on the Korean Peninsula. In the talks Hu Yaobang also explained China's stand on the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues. On the Sino-Japanese relations Hu Yaobang made two proposals: One, to continuously increase our mutual trust, the trust in each other; two, to continuously expand our economic cooperation.

At noon today, Hu Yaobang left Tokyo by helicopter for a visit to the Tsukuba Science City. When the helicopter landed at the Civil Engineering Research Institute in the western part of the science city, Hu Yaobang and his party were accorded a rousing welcome by some 100 staff members and workers of this institute. Hu Yaobang visited the automotive highway experimental area, the Comprehensive Electronics Technology Research Institute and the National Environmental Pollution Research Institute.

Hu Holds Talks

0W240602 Beijing XINHUA in English 0543 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Sino-U.S. relations could gravely turn for the worse if things went wrong but China does not wish to see this happen, said General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang here today, according to a Chinese source. The Chinese leader said this while discussing the latest developments in Sino-American relations in his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Hu Yaobang also touched upon Sino-Soviet relations, saying that China welcomes consultations on their normalization which would not impair Sino-Japanese relations.

A Chinese official accompanying Hu Yaobang said Hu told Nakasone that China wants to continue pushing Sino-U.S. relations forward because this serves the basic interests of both countries and contributes to stability in Asia and the rest of the world. After cooling off for a time, Sino-U.S. relations warmed up to some extent not long ago but two unpleasant events occurred recently, Hu Yaobang reportedly said. The general secretary mentioned Reagan's statement in Japan that he would not throw over his old friends in Taiwan and the resolution on "Taiwan's future" adopted recently by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

China has shown its attitude toward these developments clearly, he said. The reason for the recurrence of such problems is that certain principal leaders in the United States are clinging to their "two Chinas" policy, the Chinese communist leader said. This makes it very difficult for Sino-U.S. relations to progress smoothly, he added. "If things went wrong, Sino-U.S. relations could take a grave turn for the worse," Hu Yaobang was quoted as saying. "This naturally is not what we wish to see," he added.

On Sino-Soviet relations, Hu Yaobang said, China welcomes consultations on their normalization because it benefits both countries as well as Asian and global peace and stability. Three rounds of consultations have been held and the atmosphere at the meeting was not so bad, but no substantive progress has been made, he said. China insists that the three obstacles that constitute a major threat to its security must be removed, he said. Thus is a principle China will never give up, he added. The three obstacles he mentioned are the Soviet Union's occupation of Afghanistan, aid to Vietnam in occupying Kampuchea and deployment of heavy military forces along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia. "The consultations should continue in a calm and quiet atmosphere, but as I see it now, it would probably be very difficult to achieve any substantive progress within a short time," Hu Yaobang was reported to have said. Some advances have been made in bilateral economic relations, Hu Yaobang said. Sino-Soviet trade is estimated at about 500 million U.S. dollars this year and is expected to reach 1.5 billion to 1.6 billion U.S. dollars next year, he added. The Chinese leader assured Nakasone that the kind of normalization of Sino-Soviet relations China upholds is a principled one. It should and would never impede or impair the growth of Sino-Japanese relations of good-neighbornliness and amity, Hu Yaobang said.

He Stresses PRC-Japan Friendship

08240624 Beijing XINHUA in English 0552 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 24 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang today expressed satisfaction with the progress of Sino-Japanese relations since the two countries normalized their diplomatic ties in 1972 and thanked Japan for its efforts in this direction. The Chinese Communist Party leader made this point in his talks with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone here this morning. Disclosing this to Chinese reporters, Qi Huayuan, spokesman for Hu Yaobang's party, said the general secretary made two specific proposals to ensure the continued advance of Sino-Japanese friendship. One is continuously enhancing mutual trust. China is ready to approach the Japanese Government and public in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences, treating each other sincerely, holding consultations on an equal footing and acting in a cooperative manner, Hu Yaobang said. He hoped the Japanese Government and public would do the same in dealing with China. The other proposal is steadily broadening the scope of Sino-Japanese cooperation from a long-time point of view and on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In handling specific issues, Hu Yaobang stressed voluntariness on both sides. Neither side should try to compel the other to accept undesirable proposals, he added. Hu Yaobang conveyed to Prime Minister Nakasone and other Japanese friends the regards of Chairman Deng Xiaoping, President Li Xiannian, Premier Zhao Ziyang, National People's Congress Chairman Peng Zhen and Chairman Deng Yinchao of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The general secretary renewed Zhao Ziyang's invitation to Nakasone to visit China at a time most convenient to him in the early half of 1984.

Nakasone Proposes Friendship Committee

08241024 Beijing XINHUA in English 0948 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 24 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today proposed the establishment of a "Japan-China Committee for Friendship in the 21st Century" to ensure a lasting and solid amicable relations between the two countries.

Nakasone announced the proposal in a statement to the press issued shortly after his talks with visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang this morning. Nakasone said that Japan and China, though different in social systems, are working to maintain and advance their solid ties of friendship through to the next century.

"This is of vital importance not only to the two countries themselves but also to peace and prosperity in Asia and the whole world," he added. He told reporters that, in his talks with the Chinese leader today, he reaffirmed the principles governing bilateral relations established in the Japan-China joint statement of 1972 and the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty of 1978 and reiterated his resolve to settle all issues between the two countries by peaceful means instead of use of force. He also stressed the importance of increasing exchanges in the economic, cultural, scientific and in other fields, especially between the young people of the two countries. The

The Japanese prime minister regretted the worsening of the international situation and expressed worries in particular over the Soviet Union's deployment of SS-20 missiles and other measures to expand its military strength in Asia. He called for dialogue and negotiation to solve international disputes.

QI HUAIYUAN BRIEFING

0W241004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0928 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 24 (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had a consensus of views on a broad range of bilateral and international issues in their talks here this morning. This was disclosed by Qi Huaiyuan, information chief of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and spokesman for Hu Yaobang's party, to Chinese reporters covering the Chinese Communist Party leader's trip to Japan.

The two leaders had an amicable and deep-going private exchange of views about Sino-Japanese relations prior to the formal talks which were also attended by other Chinese and Japanese officials, Qi Huaiyuan said. Discussing bilateral relations, Nakasone said Japan is ready to join China in maintaining their friendship and cooperation through the 21st century. We are determined to strengthen Japan-China relations on the principles of peace and friendship, equality and reciprocity, long-term stability and mutual trust," Nakasone was quoted as saying.

Turning to international issues, Nakasone said the present international situation was grave as indicated by the state of affairs in Lebanon and Afghanistan, the downing of a South Korean airliner and the suspension of the Soviet-American talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. Nakasone said he hopes that all countries would make sincere and conscientious efforts to tackle these problems.

"Japan and China would advance hand in hand on the basis of friendship, equality and reciprocity to contribute to world peace," he said. "We will never change this position." To build a relationship of mutual trust, the Japanese Prime Minister said, the two countries should handle problems in their relations in the spirit of the treaty of peace and friendship and the Japan-China joint statement.

Hu Yaobang said that he appreciated these remarks of the Japanese leader. Nakasone continued that Japan was extremely concerned over the Soviet Union's increase of its military strength in the Far East. He thanked China for supporting Japan's position on its northern territories now under Soviet occupation. Referring to the 135 medium-range missiles deployed by the Soviet Union in the Far East, Nakasone expressed the hope that Japan and China would keep in touch and exchange views on this problem. He expressed regret at the suspension of the Soviet-American talks on missiles, adding that Japan stands for efforts to seek a solution at the negotiating table. Nakasone said that he is deeply concerned over peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula with the hope that eternal peace would be established there. He appealed to neighboring countries to work together to this end. Turning to Southeast Asia, the prime minister said the most important thing now is to get Vietnam to pull out all its occupation troops from Kampuchea. "Like China, Japan supports Democratic Kampuchea and seeks a package solution to the Kampuchea issue in accordance with the related United Nations resolutions," he was quoted as saying. "Right now, Vietnam is still adamantly refusing to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Resumption of Japan's economic aid to Vietnam will have to depend on the development of the situation in Kampuchea." General Secretary Hu Yaobang said he endorsed Japan's position on the Kampuchea issue as explained by Prime Minister Nakasone.

On China's domestic situation, Qi Huaiyuan quoted the Chinese leader as saying, political stability and unity have continued to grow. The current Communist Party rectification and elimination of ideological contamination are aimed at increasing stability and unity and helping national construction endeavors and not undermining them.

Hu Yaobang assured Nakasone that development of socialist culture and ethics and elimination of ideological contamination in China would not hamper its policy of opening to the rest of the world. The general secretary also told the Japanese Prime Minister that China's economy is doing better than expected, Qi said. The growth of total industrial and agricultural output value is estimated to exceed the planned targets, reaching about nine percent this year. The situation is expected to continue improving next year, he added. Hu Yaobang also mentioned that lots of problems remain to be solved.

Internationally, Qi said, Hu gave his views on the following issues:

-- Sino-Soviet relations. China welcomes consultations on their normalization because it is in favor of both countries as well as Asian and world peace and stability. However, no substantive progress has come about through the first three rounds of consultations. Any normalization of Sino-Soviet relations would never hamper the growth of Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness and friendship.

-- Sino-U.S. relations. China is interested in pushing forward these relations which cooled off for a time and warmed up somewhat not long ago. But two unpleasant events occurred recently -- Reagan's statement that he would not throw over his old friends in Taiwan and the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Resolution on "Taiwan's future." If things went wrong, Sino-U.S. relations could take a grave turn for the worse.

-- Southeast Asia. China hopes to see the Southeast Asian countries strengthen their unity and cooperation and work for national rejuvenation. A peaceful, stable and prosperous Southeast Asia serves the basic interests of the peoples there and helps peace and stability in Asia and the whole world.

-- Kampuchea. Unremitting efforts should be made to compel Vietnam to pull its troops out of Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own future. Following the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops, China would favor international supervision to ensure that Kampuchea becomes an independent, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned state.

-- Korea. China is genuinely and unwaveringly in favor of enduring stability on the Korean Peninsula and holds that whatever actions likely to aggravate tension there, no matter where they are from, should be avoided. China approves of an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in the form of a confederation.

-- China's Reunification. China will strive to recover Taiwan at a sooner date and resume exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong as scheduled. These two cardinal issues of principle brook no construction and intervention by any external forces. China will absolutely undertake to protect foreign economic interests in these two places.

On bilateral issues, the general secretary said, China is ready to approach Japan in the spirit of seeking common ground while reserving differences, treating each other with sincerity, holding consultations on an equal footing, and acting in a cooperative manner. China hopes Japan will do the same. The general secretary renewed Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's invitation to Nakasone to visit China at a time most convenient to him in the early half of 1984. The Japanese prime minister accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Nakasone Banquet Speech

HK250936 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Nov 83 p 6

[Text] Tokyo, 24 November (XINHUA) -- Prime Minister Nakasone delivered a speech at the banquet this evening to welcome General Secretary Hu Yaobang. The full text of the speech follows:

Your Excellency General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chinese friends present: In giving this banquet here this evening in honor of His Excellency General Secretary Hu Yaobang and his retinue, I, on behalf of the Japanese Government and people, first of all wish to extend my heartfelt welcome.

Your Excellency Mr General Secretary: I have visited China on three occasions thus far. Each of them was a memorable journey marked with warm hospitality. During my third visit in late April 1980 I was invited to an evening of art performances, on the eve of the 1 May Labor Day, on which occasion I met Your Excellency for the first time. At that time you said to me smilingly: "You are the first Japanese politician I have met." Do you remember that occasion?

Each time thereafter when I came across your name in the newspapers and elsewhere, I fondly recalled Your Excellency's smiling face. Subsequently, Your Excellency assumed the important post of general secretary, and I also became a man in charge of state affairs. Ever since, I have wished that Your Excellency would visit Japan as soon as possible. This wish has now come true and I have an opportunity to see your smiling face again.

This year marks the start of another decade following the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations. This is also a memorable year because it marks the 5th anniversary of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship. When I think of the amazing progress in our two countries' relations in this period it makes me doubly happy.

Your Excellency General Secretary: Japan and China have built very close and friendly relations in the past 10 years, on the basis of our forefathers' rich dreams and disinterested devotion, transcending the differences in each other's systems. It is very important not only for the future of our two countries but also for the peace and security of Asia and the world to maintain and further develop these relations.

I believe that what our two countries should do to this end is, above everything else, to regard the hardships of the other as one's own and to make efforts to share each other's trials. Your country is now moving forward along the road of modernization. Our country intends to do as much as possible, both in the spiritual as well as material areas, to help your country to overcome manifold difficulties which you may encounter in that process.

I believe that if each of our two countries makes this kind of effort with sincerity, the future of Japan-China friendship and cooperation will be very bright and the 21st century will shine for us.

With this perception, I had a friendly and frank exchange of views, from a broad perspective, with his excellency Hu Yaobang this morning on the future trend of the international environment surrounding Japan and China and on how to develop Sino-Japanese relations on a long-term stable basis.

Through this meeting, I was strongly moved by His Excellency the General Secretary's deep insight into the domestic and external situations and his passion for the future of Sino-Japanese relations.

Recently I heard that you expressed your determination to devote your life to the cause of the stable development of Sino-Japanese good-neighborly, friendly relations. I think the fact that this is your first visit to a Western country is a demonstration of that determination. I cannot but be moved by Your Excellency's determination.

I believe that although sometimes rain may fall or wind may blow in the world situation, if Japan and China move hand in hand in the right direction over a long period, it will serve as the foundation for the peace and prosperity of the whole world and all mankind.

Like Your Excellency, I myself am determined to devote all my might to lasting peace between Japan and China. I wish to visit your country at the first available opportunity to meet the leaders and people of your country so that the bonds of friendship between our two countries can be made still stronger.

Your Excellency Mr. General Secretary: In your message to the Japanese people issued before your departure for Japan, you said, Quoting Premier Zhou Enlai: "Now that peace has been established in Sino-Japanese relations, I want to seek friendship and knowledge in Japan."

Your trip will extend from Hokkaido to Kyshu -- That is, from the northern tip to the southern tip of Japan. It will cover a longer distance than journeys of any other Chinese leader who has visited Japan in recent years.

I hear that your schedule is tightly packed with inspection tours of all branches of industry, from agriculture to the high technology industry, in various parts of the country.

I hope -- and I am confident -- that your request to seek friendship and knowledge will be met fully by our people in these localities.

What must be especially stressed is that our youths, whom you will meet in various localities, are all interested in your country. This is clear from the fact that as many as 200,000 copies of textbooks for Chinese lessons given on television and radio have been published and that the number of Japanese students studying in China has increased 10 times in the past 10 years.

It is the young generation who will shoulder the future of Sino-Japanese relations. The friendship between the youth of the two countries is the bond of lasting friendship. On the occasion of Your Excellency General Secretary Hu Yaobang's energetic tour of Japan, I have expectations that exchanges between the young generation will further increase.

Your Excellency Mr General Secretary and gentlemen of his retinue: You will spend busy days. But the season is just late autumn, with the mountains covered with beautiful autumn leaves. As a poet of the Tang Dynasty said, Autumn leaves are redder than the flowers of February. Our country's scenery is not bad. We will be happy if you refresh yourselves from your travel fatigue by looking out from time to time at the late autumn scenery of our country from the car windows en route to your destination.

I heartily pray that your stay will be comfortable and fruitful. Ladies and gentlemen, I propose a toast to the further prosperity of the PRC, to the further development of peace and friendship of Japan and China, to the health of His Excellency General Secretary Hu Yaobang, and to the happiness of the ladies and gentlemen present.

Hu Yaobang Banquet Speech

0W241804 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, 24 Nov (XINHUA) -- General Secretary Hu Yaobang delivered a speech at the banquet hosted by Prime Minister Nakasone this evening. The speech reads in full as follows:

Your Esteemed Excellency Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, esteemed friends:

I wholeheartedly thank your excellency, the prime minister, for hosting such a grand and stately evening banquet for my visit here and delivering such a warm speech. As a friendly messenger of the People's Republic of China, the CPC and the Chinese people, I come here to discuss this important issue of promoting good-neighbourliness and amity between China and Japan with your excellency, the prime minister, and other Japanese friends. I profoundly feel that my responsibilities are glorious, but grave.

The relations between our two countries, have grown from year to year in the past 11 years since the restoration of diplomatic ties, and especially since the treaty of peace and friendship was concluded five years ago. The friendly exchanges between the two governments and peoples in the political, scientific, technical, cultural and other areas have set a new record in both depth and breadth in the history of bilateral relations. Now all of us can see that this has greatly benefitted the prosperity and development of both countries to the satisfaction and joy of both peoples. In this regard, I profoundly cherish the memory of all the pioneers in both countries who have made remarkable contributions to rebuilding the relations of good-neighbourliness and amity between China and Japan. I wish to take this opportunity to pay high tribute to all those far-sighted and sagacious statesmen, entrepreneurs and social activists in your esteemed country who are present here, or elsewhere, both those still living and in good health, as well as those who have already passed away.

The People's Republic of China has resolutely followed an independent foreign policy. We do not attach ourselves to any country or bloc of countries, and we oppose the hegemonic behavior of any country. Despite their differences in social system, size and strength, all countries should and could live peacefully together. It is our intention to seek friendly coexistence and contact with other countries round the world on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Our position and attitude on external friendly exchange can be summarized as "sincere in intention, honest toward others, open and above board, and true to our commitments." Practical experience over the last several decades has taught us many things. We have been taken in by sham friends who sought gain at the expense of justice. This is why we particularly treasure those friends who cooperate with us in earnest.

Your Excellency Prime Minister Nakasone has made efforts for the establishment and expansion of Sino-Japanese friendship. After he assumed the premiership, he promised to surpass his predecessors in strengthening the relations between the two countries. I deeply appreciate his promise in this regard. This morning, I and Your Excellency, the prime minister, held sincere and friendly talks on further developing Sino-Japanese relations. Our talks were cordial and good. It has enhanced our mutual understanding and trust. We will continue to talk.

The present world situation is turbulent, and many localities are in chaos. Under these international circumstances, the relationship of good-neighborliness and friendship between the two great nations of China and Japan not only serves the long-range fundamental interests of both countries and people but will have a positive and momentous impact on the preservation of peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and the world as a whole.

Now, I take our host's wine to join everyone here in drinking a toast to the long-term stability and development of the relationship of good-neighborliness and friendship between China and Japan, to Japan's prosperity, to the Japanese people's happiness, and to the health of Your Excellency, the prime minister, and that of all our friends present here.

Hu Addresses Diet on Foreign Policy

OW250853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0831 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Communist Party Leader Hu Yaobang told the Japanese Diet today that China's basic national policy at present is to pursue socialist modernization and develop material and cultural civilization. The purpose is to bring prosperity to the country and happiness to the people, he added.

In his speech at the Assembly Hall of the Japanese House of Representatives, the general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee said: "To attain this objective, China seeks to develop ties of friendship with all countries and maintain world peace on the five principles of peaceful coexistence." He said that China's modernization program is advancing steadily each year and political stability and unity are growing firm and strong. Despite the enormous successes already achieved in socialist construction, he said, China was still fairly backward economically and culturally. "We still have to carry out another ten or even a dozen five-year plans before we will be able to approach or catch up with the world's most developed countries," he added. Hu Yaobang stressed that China's national conditions and social system neither require nor permit it to engage in outward expansion. The Chinese people have the high aspiration and ability, through self-reliance and several generations of unremitting efforts to transform the face of the country and rank the nation among the world's most advanced and developed economically and culturally in the next century.

Outlining China's foreign policy, Hu Yaobang mentioned the following salient points:

-- China will resolutely safeguard its territorial integrity and state sovereignty and work for national reunification by bringing back Taiwan and resuming exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong as scheduled. China opposes all forms of foreign interference and will never claim even an inch of foreign land.

-- China wants to develop relations and expand economic, technical and cultural exchange and cooperation with other countries. China will always be sincere and honest, open and above board, and will act in good faith in its relations with other countries.

-- China is ready to develop friendly contacts with other peoples as well as those foreign political parties and organizations which wish to reciprocate. China will strictly abide by the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and parties.

-- China always stands by the Third World countries and strongly advises the developed countries to render greater assistance to these developing nations because this is in the interests of the developed countries themselves as well as world peace.

-- China resolutely opposes hegemonism. The Chinese people will never seek hegemony, nor will they ever yield to pressure from any hegemonist power. So long as the people of China, Japan and all other peace-loving countries unite, it is possible to prevent the hegemonists from throwing their weight around, stem the outbreak of a new world war and safeguard world peace.

"I think you will see that our independent and peaceful foreign policy, which proceeds from the fundamental interests of the Chinese people, accords with the interests of the people of the world and therefore fully conforms to the trend of the times," Hu Yaobang stressed.

Further Report on Speech

OW250919 Beijing XINHUA in English 0901 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- It is the common desire of the Chinese people that Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness and friendship will grow steadily and that the two great nations will live in amity from generation to generation. This was stated by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, in a speech punctuated by enthusiastic applause at the Japanese Diet today.

Tremendous progress has been recorded in Sino-Japanese relations since diplomatic ties were restored in 1972, he said. Exchanges and cooperation between the two countries in various fields have reached an all-time high, both in depth and in scope, in the annals of their relations, he added. The general secretary called for joint efforts on the basis of the Sino-Japanese joint statement and treaty of peace and friendship to strengthen mutual trust between the governments and leaders of both countries, enhance exchanges and cooperation, and increase people-to-people contacts, especially among the younger generation. Being so close to each other geographically and each having its own strong points, Hu Yaobang noted, China and Japan have a great potential for cooperation to make up for each other's deficiencies.

The Chinese leader stressed the need to treat economic cooperation from an overall and long-range point of view. Quoting from Lu Zhi, a great Tang dynasty (AD 618-907) statesman, Hu Yaobang counselled against going after small gain close at hand to the neglect of substantial long-range benefit.

"The important thing is for both partners in cooperation to stand on a high plane and see far ahead," Hu Yaobang said. "They will thus be able to establish step by step an enduring and stable system of cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, and technical fields. On this basis, their friendly exchanges and cooperation in other fields will also develop smoothly."

Turning to China's policy of opening to the rest of the world, he said it is a major decision and a strategic principle formulated after serious and careful deliberation. It will remain unchanged for a long time to come. "If there should be any change at all," he added, "it will only be in the direction of greater maturity and perfection to the greater benefit of reciprocal external economic cooperation in various ways, and not otherwise."

In conclusion, Hu Yaobang expressed his belief that a lasting and steady development of Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness and amity is bound to bring greater advantages to both peoples and their descendants. "It will make an even more brilliant contribution to peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world, to world civilization and to the progress of mankind in the 21st century," the general secretary declared.

More on Speech, Japanese Respond

OW251159 Beijing XINHUA in English 1127 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang received a rousing welcome when he delivered a speech at the Japanese Diet here this afternoon. Enthusiastic applause time and again interrupted the Chinese Communist Party leader's 20-minute address on China's internal situation and foreign policy and his outlook on the bright future of Sino-Japanese relations given in the Assembly Hall of the Japanese House of Representatives.

He told the Japanese legislators that China is devoting its efforts to the modernization program and the development of socialist civilization, both material and cultural. He said political stability and unity in China are growing firm and strong and its economy is doing well. Hu Yaobang reiterated China's independent foreign policy of safeguarding territorial integrity and state sovereignty, striving for reunification by bringing Taiwan back to the embrace of the motherland and resuming exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, and opposing all foreign interference. He laid particular emphasis on the Chinese people's common desire to develop Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness and friendship through future generations. He called on the people of China, Japan and other peace-loving countries to unite and stop the evil doings of the hegemonists, prevent a new world war and preserve peace.

Hajime Fukuda, speaker of the House of Representatives, said in a brief address welcoming the general secretary's speech that Japan and China should work together for Asian and world peace and prosperity. Mutsuo Kimura, president of the Japanese House of Councillors, thanked Hu Yaobang for his speech at the end of the meeting. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and several hundred people, including leaders of both houses and leaders of various political parties and Cabinet ministers, were present. Such a large turnout at a time when the House of Representatives is facing dissolution and the politicians are busy preparing for election campaigns indicated the degree of importance Japanese political circles are attaching to Hu Yaobang's visit, observers here noted.

Hu Addresses Japan's Chinese Residents

OW250926 Beijing XINHUA in English 0902 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang told Chinese residents in Japan today that it is China's basic policy to seek a lasting friendly relationship with Japan and that they should help achieve this objective. The Chinese leader is here on a week-long visit as guest of the Japanese Government.

In a half-hour meeting here with representatives of Chinese residents living in different parts of this country, Hu Yaobang said: "We know you deeply care for and love your motherland. The motherland also deeply cares for and loves you." The general secretary described the current situation in China to them: "Things have been improving in our country in the last few years and they will become even better in the future," he said. Stressing the importance of China's efforts to forge a lasting friendship with Japan, the Chinese leader asked his compatriots in Japan to abide by the laws of this country and to treasure the amicable ties between the two countries. "Don't forget even for a single day to strive to ensure the continuation of this friendship from generation to generation," he said.

Hu Meets Hirohito

OW251001 Beijing XINHUA in English 0940 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Emperor Hirohito said today that Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang's visit to Japan will definitely serve to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries. During a meeting in the Imperial Palace, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, conveyed to the Japanese emperor regards of Chinese leaders Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Zhao Ziyang and Deng Yingchao. The emperor expressed his thanks and asked the general secretary to convey his regards to those Chinese leaders.

Emperor Hirohito said he was glad to learn that General Secretary Hu and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had held talks in a friendly atmosphere. Hu Yaobang said he had met Nakasone and other leaders of Japanese political parties here and had friendly talks with all of them. At the end of the meeting, the Chinese leader presented to the Japanese emperor a lacquer screen inlaid with jade and a porcelain plate carved with the portraits of the emperor and the empress. The emperor reciprocated with an autographed picture of himself and a pair of silver vases. The meeting was followed by a luncheon in honor of Hu Yaobang and his party. Also present at the luncheon were Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe as well as the speaker and president of the two houses of the Japanese Diet.

Wu, Abe Agree on Principles

OW250744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 25 Nov 83

["New Principles Guiding Sino-Japanese Relations Confirmed" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan today confirmed that their future relations will be guided by a new set of principles -- peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability.

To advance Sino-Japanese good-neighborliness and friendship through the next century, the two countries also decided to establish a committee for China-Japan friendship in the 21st century.

These developments came in a round of talks between Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe here this morning, it was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, information chief of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and spokesman of visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's party to Japan, in a press briefing to Chinese reporters.

The previous set of guiding principles for Sino-Japanese relations -- peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability -- were announced by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang during his visit to Japan last year and were endorsed by the Japanese.

In his talks yesterday with Hu Yaobang, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone proposed adding "mutual trust" to the principles. Hu Yaobang approved of the proposal and the new principles were officially confirmed between the two foreign ministers in their talks today, Qi Huaiyuan said.

The Japanese leader also proposed to establish a committee for Japan-China friendship in the next century which drew favorable response from General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Qi said.

Abe quoted Hu Yaobang as proposing that the committee should include elderly, middle-aged, and young representatives. The Japanese foreign minister said Japan hopes that the committee would consist of scholars and representatives from political and economic circles in both countries. Wu showed full approval and stressed the inclusion of young people because the 21st century belongs to the young generation of today.

The two foreign ministers also agreed that details related to the formation of such a committee will be discussed through diplomatic channels, Qi Huaiyuan said.

Wu on U.S. Relations

0W250802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today China hopes that the United States would go no farther in interfering in China's internal affairs and hurting the Chinese people's feelings.

He said this while commenting on the recent resolution on "Taiwan's future" adopted by U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee in his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe, according to Qi Huaiyuan, information chief of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and spokesman for visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's party to Japan.

China sincerely hopes to see China-U.S. relations advance along a sound path. Just as it hopes to normalize Sino-Soviet Relations, Wu was quoted as telling his Japanese counterpart.

This is because it is conducive to world peace and the basic interests of the people of the world for China to handle well its relations with these two superpowers, Wu said.

Following the United States' announcement earlier this year that it would liberalize restrictions on technology transfer to China, the two countries reached agreement on the exchange of visits between Chinese premier Zhao Ziyang and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, Wu said.

The schedule was for the Chinese premier to visit the U.S. next January and President Reagan to come to China in April, he added.

"We never imagined that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee would adopt a resolution on 'Taiwan's future' which said that 'Taiwan's future should be settled peacefully, free of coercion, and in a manner acceptable to the people on Taiwan and consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act'." The Chinese foreign minister was quoted as saying. "This in essence is an attempt to push the scheme for 'one China, one Taiwan'," Wu pointed out.

"If the bill should be passed by the U.S. House of Representatives and signed by President Reagan as well," Wu said, "that would constitute a farther and worse step than the 'Taiwan Relations Act' and an even more flagrant act of interference in China's internal affairs."

"We lodged a strong protest with the U.S. State Department last week, demanding that the U.S. Government make a reply at the soonest possible date," Wu stated.

"Premier Zhao's scheduled visit to the U.S. and President Reagan's trip to China could become welcome developments to enhance mutual understanding," Wu said. "The U.S. Senate resolution, however, is unfriendly toward China and hurts the Chinese people's feelings. We hope the United States will go no farther in this question."

"In a word," he stressed, "it is easy to handle those minor issues in China-U.S. relations but the major obstacle is still the Taiwan question."

Wu on USSR Relations, Euromissiles

OW250816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Tokyo, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today reiterated China's demand for eliminating the three major obstacles in Sino-Soviet relations and indicated China's concern over tension in Europe arising from the missile issue.

Wu Xueqian mentioned these in his talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe here this morning, QI Huaiyuan, information chief of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and spokesman of visiting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's party, told reporters in a press briefing today.

Three rounds of consultations had been held between China and the Soviet Union on the normalization of their relations, Wu said. There had been some improvement but no radical improvement in Sino-Soviet relations, he added.

In other words, he said the three major obstacles in the way of normalization -- the Soviet deployment of heavy military forces along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia, the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and Soviet assistance to Vietnam in occupying Kampuchea -- had not been removed.

"A normalization of Sino-Soviet relations would be inconceivable unless these obstacles are eliminated," Wu was quoted by QI as saying. "This is because they constitute a real threat to China."

The issue over intermediate nuclear missiles in Europe had created a tense situation there and China was concerned, the Chinese foreign minister told the Japanese foreign minister.

"The two superpowers, which between them possess 95 percent of the nuclear weapons in the world, are deadlocked over the issue while steadily increasing their own nuclear armaments, medium-range as well as intercontinental" Wu said. "Each is trying to seize superiority over the other and use the negotiations as a smokescreen to cover up its arms expansion," he added. Tension is mounting in Europe as a result of the suspension of the talks between the two superpowers over the issue of medium-range nuclear missiles, We said.

"But I don't think a war is imminent between the two superpowers," Wu was quoted as saying. "The major task for the international community right now is to urge them to show real sincerity on disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. Only with sincerity can negotiations achieve success. Negotiations without sincerity are sham negotiations," the Chinese foreign minister said.

Wu expressed concern at the medium-range missiles deployed by the Soviet Union in the Far East. The Soviet SS-20's in the Far East should be drastically reduced.

CHINA DAILY LINKS HU VISIT, JAPANESE YOUTH

HK240206 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Nov 83 p 4

["Special to CHINA DAILY" by Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee and vice president of the Sino-Japan Friendship Association: "Japan's Youth Key to Hu's Visit"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party, is to begin a seven-day visit to Japan today at the invitation of the Japanese Government. It has aroused interest around the world, because it is the first visit by Hu, as general secretary of our party, to a developed capitalist country.

Japan is China's neighbour. Diplomatic relations resumed in 1972, and a treaty of peace and friendship was signed five years ago. With all-round development of Sino-Japanese relations, Japan occupies an important position in China's foreign policy.

It is with this background and at the repeated invitations of two Japanese prime ministers, Zenko Suzuki and Yasuhiro Nakasone, that Hu chose Japan to make his first visit to a non-socialist nation. This choice, no doubt, is very appropriate.

General Secretary Hu Yaobang represents our party and the Chinese people. The aim of his visit to Japan, as he explained in an interview with Japanese correspondents, is to seek a steady and lasting development of neighbourly relations between our two countries.

Hu will discuss matters of mutual interest with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other government and public leaders, and will address the Diet. He will also speak at a youth rally and observe the Japanese people at work. In addition, he will seek from his host knowledge of use to our socialist modernization drive.

The advantage and importance of good relations between our two countries is obvious. And both countries agree that this friendship accords with the basic and everlasting interests of the two peoples. But as China and Japan are major nations in the Asian-Pacific area and in world affairs, Sino-Japanese friendship has a profound significance beyond our own borders.

China is a socialist country. Japan has also changed from a prewar imperialist nation into an economically developed country with a constitution of peace. Our friendly relations are based on the five principles of peaceful coexistence and a peace treaty that stipulates that our two countries should oppose hegemonism. Sino-Japanese friendship plays a significant role in maintaining the stability and peace of Asia-Pacific areas. Fear or suspicion that this relationship will damage other Asia-Pacific countries is groundless.

Attention should be paid to Hu's meeting with representatives of more than 30 Japanese youth organizations. This arrangement shows that Hu, with long experience of working with young people in China, has a special interest and care for the younger generations of Japanese, on whom he places hopes of passing friendly relations between our two peoples from generation to generation.

It is the time now for younger generations to take over the responsibility of maintaining friendship between our two countries. However, young people in Japan were all born in peace time after World War II and have no personal experience of past tragic events. They were brought up in the era when Japan was copying and overtaking the West. They, therefore, unlike their parents, lack a keen interest in oriental and Chinese culture.

For this reason, it is important to make the Japanese younger generations aware of the history of hard-won Sino-Japanese friendship, to understand and trust China, and be friends with Chinese youth. And we believe that Hu's visit will make a special contribution.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BETTER SINO-JAPAN FRIENDSHIP

HK240402 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 83 p 6

[Article by reporter Xu Fang: "Hoping To Hear Today's Laughter Forever"]

[Excerpts] It was drizzling in Tokyo the evening the ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE delegation arrived in Japan.

Yes, the China-Japan relations of today have entered a totally new historical period. Both sides are seeking the steady development of neighborly and friendly relations and hope that the people of the two countries will remain friends for all generations to come. But just as General Secretary Hu Yaobang pointed out in an interview with friends in Japan's journalistic circles, despite a history of more than 1,000 years of friendly relations between China and Japan, a tortuous road has also been followed. From the end of last century to the 1960's, the relations between the two countries were not good. Of course, this had been caused by the Japanese power-holders and militarists. The Japanese people had only been duped. Now, "these accounts have become things of the past and are no longer taken into consideration." But whether for the Chinese people or for the Japanese people, and for the younger generations of the two countries in particular, this chapter of history should not be forgotten. Just as an ancient Chinese saying goes, "Past experience, if not forgotten, is a guide for the future." There is also a Japanese saying: "Those people who steal mummies often become mummies." It carries deep meaning.

Despite their different trades and different experiences, many of the friends made by us all earnestly say that whether politically and economically or culturally and artistically, Japan in the past came under the deep influence of China and received substantial help from the Chinese people. Now Japan, having got one step ahead in science and technology, has the obligation to "reciprocate" China's help and can possibly do so. In the future interchanges between the two countries, we must not only achieve results in material and economic terms, but also pay particular attention to new developments in spiritual and cultural fields. The people of the two countries must show sincere cooperation. While increasingly improving the relations between the two countries, they must show particular concern over the development of the situation in Asia and in the world and join forces in fighting various hegemonist acts. Some friends also say in a friendly spirit that they are willing to unreservedly contribute their own several decades of accumulated experience in administration and management and their scientific and technical knowledge toward China's modernization effort and that they will do their best to take care of those Chinese students studying or pursuing higher studies in Japan, so that they can become competent, trained personnel at an early date. Some friends have also frankly revealed to us their hopes and suggestions. For example, we are reminded that in studying the advanced experiences of foreign countries, we must pay attention to properly combining such experiences with the realities of China.

During our visit to Japan, what was of the greatest concern to Japanese friends and the most frequently discussed subject was the coming friendly visit to Japan by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. They all say that the leaders of China and Japan have often visited each other's country, seeing relatives and friends. This is a good way to promote mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the two countries. It is hoped that General Secretary Hu Yaobang will hold penetrating talks with Prime Minister Nakasone on international problems and bilateral relations and jointly study how to smoothly push the relations between the two countries toward the 21st century. It is hoped that General Secretary Hu Yaobang can widely contact as many ordinary Japanese people as possible, and youths in particular, getting acquainted with the thinking of the Japanese people and their living conditions and their various ideas on the development of China-Japan friendship, using simple and easy-to-understand language to introduce China's domestic and foreign policies of today and its actual conditions, dispelling certain people's doubts arising from the lack of an understanding of actual conditions, and pushing the neighborly and friendly relations between the two countries and the traditional friendship between the people of the two countries toward a still wider and deeper stage.

After the visit to Japan, I am filled with still greater confidence in the future of China-Japan relations. I deeply believe that in the days ahead, come what may, today's sound of laughter between our two countries can be heard forever!

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE STEEL COMPANY GROUP

OW231304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1045 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met and had a friendly talk with a delegation from the Kobe Steel Company of Japan led by its general manager Fuihiko Maki in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

After their arrival in Beijing on November 19, the Japanese guests exchanged views on further development of bilateral economic relations and trade with leading members of the ministry of metallurgical industry, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, the China Council for Promotion of International Trade, and China National Import and Export Corporations.

BEIJING REVIEW ON SRV-USSR MILITARY COOPERATION

HK231300 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No. 46, 14 Nov 83 pp 9-10

[Article by Tang Shan: "Source of Southeast Asian Tension"]

[Text] Five years ago on Nov 8, 1978, the Soviet Union and Vietnam concluded a "treaty of friendship and cooperation," which, owing to its explicit provision of military cooperation, can be considered a military alliance. Since then, Vietnam has escalated its aggression and expansion in Indochina, making the region a hot spot in today's world.

The gravest development in Southeast Asia in the past five years has been Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea. Starting in 1975, Vietnam repeatedly invaded the borders of Kampuchea in an attempt to annex that country and realize its plans for an "Indochinese Federation." But for three years its attacks were repelled as a result of its limited strength and the heroic resistance by the Kampuchean people. Then on Dec 25, 1978, a month after it signed the treaty with Moscow, Vietnam mounted a massive invasion with 200,000 troops, hurriedly supplied on the eve of the attack with large numbers of Soviet weapons and equipment and many military advisors and personnel. Since then, the Kremlin has kept Vietnam's war machine going at the staggering cost of US\$1 million a day.

A second serious development is the increase in Vietnamese provocations against China. After signing the 1978 treaty, Vietnam, with the Soviet Union as its "powerful backer," began to step up its acts of aggression and provocation along the Sino-Vietnamese border. These bloody incidents are intended as a means to occupy Chinese territory and meet the strategic needs of its ally, the Soviet Union, which encourages, supports and abets Vietnam in this anti-China attitude. Moscow uses its pawn to threaten and attempt to pin down China from the south. Vietnam is the knife and Soviet Union has at China's back.

A third serious development is that Vietnam, under the pretext of having a "special relationship" with the other "Indochinese countries," is speeding up its plan to establish a "Federation of Indochina." A statement issued early this year at a summit conference of the "three Indochinese countries" specifies that all questions concerning these countries should be resolved through consultations. Or, in other words, Vietnam pulls the strings. The Soviet Union, by openly repeating its pledge to fully support the "unity and cooperation" of the "three Indochinese countries," shows that it backs the plan for a "Federation of Indochina." And now, operating through occupied Kampuchea, Vietnam has moved up its guns, tanks and artillery to its neighbours' doorsteps and has repeatedly encroached upon Thailand's territory. The members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) have the Soviet-Vietnamese threat staring them in their faces.

A fourth serious development is the appearance of the Soviet military presence in Southeast Asia. Military aid for the invasion of Kampuchea was only an opener. The Soviet Union has now been granted the use of Cam Ranh Bay, Danang and other military bases in Vietnam, which effectively moves its Asian and Pacific outposts further south by more than 2,000 nautical miles and completes its naval web.

Military Presence

The Soviet military presence in the area and Soviet hegemonism and Vietnamese regional hegemonism linked together by a military treaty constitute a threat to the security of all countries in Asia and the Pacific, it constitutes a menace to international sea lanes as well, especially the Strait of Malacca linking the Indian and Pacific Oceans.

It is with Soviet-made tanks, guns and artillery that the Vietnamese occupation troops have killed the Kampuchean and trampled on their sacred territory. Without Soviet backing, Vietnam could not keep its war machine going. Without Soviet backing, Vietnam would not have the nerve to defy world opinion and instigate aggression against a neighbour. Without Soviet backing, Vietnam would not stubbornly ignore five UN resolutions condemning its actions and refuse to withdraw its aggressor troops. When the two countries recently "celebrated" the fifth anniversary of their treaty, the Soviet leaders made it clear once again that they support their ally's actions in Laos and Kampuchea and asked it to "make its due contribution" to the "cause against hegemonism" (by which it meant China). The Soviet-Vietnamese military alliance has revealed the true nature of the Soviet Union's professed policy of desiring "no harm to a third country" and has exposed the hypocrisy of its rhetoric about turning Southeast Asia into "a region of lasting peace, good-neighbourliness and cooperation" and "not allowing external interference in the internal affairs of a country."

If the Soviet Union truly wishes to uphold the principle of "no harm to a third country," it must immediately stop its support of Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea (a "third country") and end its policy of backing and using Vietnam to threaten other "third countries," such as China and the ASEAN members. If the Soviet Union and Vietnam are truly hoping for peace in Southeast Asia, they must stop their military intervention in Kampuchea, withdraw all Vietnamese occupation troops without delay, and let the Kampuchean people decide their own destiny as required by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

THAILAND'S SITTHI ON SRV OCCUPATION OF KAMPUCHEA

0W231930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Bangkok, November 23 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today that Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea threatens peace and security in Southeast Asia and that Thailand faces the danger of war as long as Vietnam refuses to quit that country. Sitthi said this while receiving a delegation of Chinese journalists headed by Wang Yi, executive vice chairman of the Chinese Journalists Association, that arrived here on November 11.

Sitthi told the journalists that the key to the Kampuchea problem lies in the implementation of the relevant UN resolutions on Kampuchea. "The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) resolutions, normalization of relations with it would be out of the question, nor would trading and other relations be possible. It is our hope that Vietnam would get to know our stand. Should Vietnam continue to act wilfully in pursuit of aggression, it is bound to become more isolated in the world." Sitthi said that Vietnam has brought Soviet influence into the region. The Soviet Union's support of Vietnam to continue the war makes a political solution to the Kampuchea problem extremely difficult. It is ASEAN's hope, Sitthi said, that no country would grant aid to Vietnam's current development policy because such help would ultimately prolong the war.

Referring to the recent visit of Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke to Thailand and Australia's position on the Kampuchea problem, Sitthi said that Hawke's visit promoted mutual understanding and that Australia and ASEAN have the identical view that Vietnam must pull out and the Kampuchean people must be allowed the right of self-determination. However, Sitthi said, Australia has stated more than once that it disliked the former "government of Pol Pot" and has reservations about the inclusion of "Khmer Rouge" in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea. Sitthi said that the "government of Pol Pot" was a problem of the past and they had already criticized their own mistakes. It is not necessary to remember a problem which no longer exists and the problem itself is not so big. He went on to explain that ASEAN's stand has been to help the three anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea to form a coalition government. Once the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn, the Kampuchea problem could be solved by the Kampuchean people themselves and ASEAN would accept whoever the Kampuchean people choose to administer their country.

SWISS GOVERNMENT FORBIDS ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN

OW241404 Beijing XINHUA in English 1318 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- The Swiss Government has refused two Swiss companies permission Wednesday to deliver to Taiwan 50 tanks and aerial defense systems worth up to 440 million Swiss francs (303.5 million dollars).

Making the announcement, government spokesman Achille Casanova told the press that the decision was taken because the sales in question might damage Switzerland's relations with the People's Republic of China and because Swiss laws forbid arms sales to countries with whose government Switzerland has no diplomatic relations.

It is reported that Taiwan has ordered 50 "Piranha" wheeled light tanks worth between 35 million and 40 million Swiss francs (24 million and 27.6 million dollars) from Mowag company, based in Kreuzlingen. The other company, Buehrle-Oerlikon, based in Zurich, is reported to have received an order for "Skyguard," an aerial defense system, valued at between 300 million and 400 million francs (207 million and 276 million dollars).

Previously Switzerland, one of the first countries to recognize the People's Republic of China, has never sold arms to Taiwan.

XI ZHONGXUN LEADS CPC DELEGATION VISIT TO FRANCE

OW232132 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Paris, November 23 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of China (CPC) led by Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau and of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, arrived here today for a friendly visit to France at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of France (CPF). This is the first visit by a formal CPC delegation to France since the normalization of relations between the two parties in 1982.

The Chinese delegation includes Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Li Shuzheng, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy head of the International liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. The Chinese delegation was met at the airport by Maxime Gremetz, member of the Secretariat and also of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of CPF; and Georges Valbon, member of CPF Central Committee, as well as Cao Keqiang, Chinese ambassador to France. During its stay in France, the delegation will meet Georges Marchais, and other CPF leaders.

DASCALESU ENDS VISIT, LEAVES FOR DPRK

0W250446 Beijing XINHUA in English 0407 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 25 (XINHUA) -- Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and Prime Minister of Romania, left here this morning for Pyongyang after concluding his official friendship visit to China. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guesthouse to see the Romanian prime minister off. Zhao told Dascalescu that his visit was "very successful" and is of great significance to the development of Sino-Romanian friendly relations. "Our comradely, sincere and very cordial talks have furthered our mutual understanding", Premier Zhao said. "New progress has also been made in economic cooperation between our two countries."

Dascalescu said: "During our visit in China we have experienced friendly sentiments of the Chinese people and their aspiration of furthering Romania-China friendship." He thanked the Chinese Government and people for their warm hospitality. Zhao Ziyang asked Dascalescu to convey to General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu greetings from General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Chairman Deng Xiaoping, President Li Xiannian and himself. The Romanian prime minister invited again the Chinese premier to visit Romania. Zhao Ziyang said he would like to visit Romania. The Romanian prime minister was seen off at the airport by Chinese Minister of Electronics Industry Jiang Zemin, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Chinese Ambassador to Romania Li Zewang.

During his stay in China, Dascalescu held talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and met with General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping. The prime minister also visited Shanghai and Nanjing. The two premiers had a thorough exchange of views on bilateral relations. They spoke highly of the close friendship and militant unity between the two parties, countries and peoples. Premier Zhao Ziyang said that Sino-Romanian friendship and cooperation stood tests in storm and had a solid basis and strong vitality. China took it as a firm and unwavering policy to further its friendly relations and cooperation with Romania. Dascalescu said that Romania looked upon China as a friend that could be trusted in all situations.

The two premiers agreed to strengthen friendly cooperation in various fields. The two sides also stressed the need to make efforts to look for new ways to develop economic cooperation and trade between China and Romania. The two premiers also informed each other of the political and economic situations in their countries, and praised each other's achievements in socialist construction. They also exchanged views on major international issues and pointed out that the two sides had identical views on many international issues. The two premiers said the two countries would further strengthen their cooperation in international affairs and struggle together against nuclear arms race and for world peace. After his visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dascalescu will come back to Beijing for an informal visit before leaving for home.

BEIJING, LIMA DECLARED SISTER CITIES AT PERU CEREMONY

OW221223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, November 21 (XINHUA) -- Lima and Beijing were declared sister cities at a ceremony held here today. An agreement to this effect was signed by Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong and Lima Mayor Eduardo Orrego on behalf of the two cities. Speaking at the ceremony, Orrego said: "A rapidly developing China is the best guarantee for world peace and development of the Pacific nations."

Chen Xitong who arrived here this morning pledged to make effort to reinforce the friendly ties between the two cities and the people of the two countries. He announced that his Lima counterpart had accepted his invitation to revisit China. Chen was honored as a "distinguished guest of Lima City" at the ceremony. Mayor Orrego hosted a reception in honor of his Chinese guest at the end of the ceremony.

PERUVIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES BEIJING MAYOR

OW231308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1042 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Lima, November 22 (XINHUA) -- Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry received here today Mayor Chen Xitong of Beijing, China, who is leading a delegation to visit Peru on the occasion of the establishment of sister-city relationship between Beijing and Lima.

During a friendly conversation with Chen Xitong, President Belaunde Terry said that the vast Pacific Ocean does not divide but links the peoples of China and Peru.

Chen Xitong answered that the sisterly ties between the two capitals will contribute to the Chinese-Peruvian friendship. An agreement to this effect was signed by Chen Xitong and Mayor Eduardo Orrego Villacorta of Lima yesterday.

BEIJING REVIEW ON ELIMINATION OF SPIRITUAL POLLUTION

HK231318 Beijing BEIJING REVIEW in English No 46, 14 Nov 83 pp 4-5

[*"Notes From the Editors"* column by Political Editor An Zhiguo: "*"Severe Climate in China'?"*]

[Text] Preventing the decadent ideology of the bourgeoisie and other exploiting classes from contaminating the minds of our people -- and eliminating this contamination whenever and wherever it has occurred -- is nothing new. Party leaders have mentioned it on many occasions, and quite a few writers, artists and theoreticians have repeatedly called it to the public's attention.

Recently, "ideological pollution" was discussed at the second plenum of the 12th party Central Committee as a problem that should be solved in earnest. This was followed by an increasing number of articles and criticisms concerning the issue in the Chinese press. Some people abroad have therefore jumped to the conclusion that a "severe climate" is threatening China's cultural world. Others have become worried that China would change its policy of opening to the outside world.

Are such assumptions and worries justified? I would like to discuss this in the present article.

In the last few years, China's literature and art have flourished as never before. This is marked by the depth and breadth many works have achieved in portraying real life, the pronounced progress they have made in artistic presentation and the emergence of a rich variety of outstanding works which have been highly acclaimed by the public. In the theoretical field, many major issues -- such as how to sum up the historical experiences gained since the founding of the People's Republic and how to build socialism in the Chinese way -- have been exhaustively discussed, and many people have presented valuable opinions. Social mores and the party style of work, gravely impaired during the "Cultural Revolution," are being gradually improved, and a large number of model workers have come to the fore in all fields of endeavour. Workers, peasants, cadres and intellectuals are working hard, inspired by the idea of reinvigorating China. All these represent the main stream of China's intellectual world and the spirit of our people.

But on the other hand, ideological pollution still exists in our country in some ways. While obscene publications and video-tapes and demoralizing music are spreading unchecked in some places, other unsavory ideas -- erroneous and even reactionary political viewpoints, bourgeois world outlook and the philosophy of life of the exploiting classes -- are tainting many minds in the form of theoretical writings, literature and art. They are often subtle and therefore cannot be seen through easily. For example, some literary and artistic works deny class struggle and exalt abstract human nature and love. Some theoretical articles distort Marxism with abstract humanitarianism, turning a blind eye to the fact that class struggle still exists to some extent even in a socialist society. A number of artistic works and theoretical articles have openly spread the idea of bourgeois freedom and democracy, extreme individualism, anarchism and nihilism.

Such cultural contamination leads to pessimism, lack of discipline, moral degeneration, mercenary-mindedness and scepticism about socialism. The undesirable attitude of seeking personal gain at the expense of the collective and the state can be attributed to this cultural contamination.

The emergence of ideological pollution stems internally from the long-standing ideas of exploiting classes despite the fact that exploiting class has been overthrown as a class and socialism has been established.

Slack leadership and inadequate political work also partly account for the problem. Externally, it results from outside influence. Following the open policy, China has imported advanced technology and other useful things from foreign countries. But at the time, decadent bourgeois ideas and trends have also found their way into China from abroad. This is like opening a window to let in fresh air together with a few flies and mosquitos. It is impossible to build China into a powerful, modern socialist country behind closed doors. Just as opening to the outside world is our unswerving, long-term policy, so going parallel with this is also our long-term policy of making persistent efforts to clear away ideological pollution. This can be likened to putting a screen in the window to let in fresh air but keep the insects out.

To eliminate this ideological pollution, it is necessary to punish criminals such as those who spread pornographic or strongly reactionary publications, video-tapes, etc. In dealing with problems in the ideological field, education should be conducted using the methods of criticism and self-criticism. Criticisms will be made in a calm, comradely manner. They must be well-reasoned, appropriate and convincing. Those who are criticized should be allowed to reply to the arguments against them, and no pressure should be applied. Those who erred but have made self-criticism should be welcomed.

These methods are quite different from the oversimplified and crude ways of handling such problems used in certain previous political movements. They will help us to avoid repeating the mistakes made during the "Cultural Revolution," when every problem was taken as one of class struggle and many people became the targets of unjustified attack.

The policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" will be followed as before. Some people, seeing criticisms in the Chinese press, cry that the policy has been changed. This is a misunderstanding. Criticism itself represents contention between different schools of thought. If erroneous ideas are allowed to spread unchecked while Marxism is forbidden to contend with them, then where on earth will there be "a hundred schools of thought contending with each other"?

It can thus be seen there is no reason to believe that with the clearing of cultural contamination, a severe climate will appear in China. On the contrary, through constant struggles in this field, a more thriving socialist culture will be thought about this in this country.

RENMIN RIBAO ON CITY FIGHTING UNHEALTHY TRENDS

HK241220 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 83 p 5

[Commentator's article: "Have the Courage To Grasp, Deal With and Vigorously Check Unhealthy Trends"]

[Text] The most important experience of the Dukou City CPC Committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission in the improvement of the party's work style is to have the courage to grasp and deal with, that is, have the courage to give active support to healthy tendencies, to get rid of evil practices, and to confront the tough.

As far as a city CPC Committee is concerned, this means daring to promote healthy tendencies, to vigorously commend good people and good deeds, to resolutely support the Discipline Inspection Commission's struggle against unhealthy trends, and to be a powerful backing to the Discipline Inspection Commission. As for people who are engaged in evil practices and violate the law and discipline, those who ought to be criticized should be criticized and those who ought to be dealt with should be dealt with.

In regard to gross violations of discipline, the principal leading comrade of the city CPC Committee should personally pitch to supervise and correct them under the auspices of the Discipline Inspection Commission rather than shifting them onto the latter. As for those problems which involve leading organs and leading cadres as well as large numbers of party members and cadres, and the masses, the city CPC Committee should dare to spare no one's sensibilities, dare to surmount all obstacles, and dare to overcome obstructions, and should handle these problems through to the end. In so doing, it should brave all intimidation and disturbances and act in accordance with the party's principles instead of being influenced by the "practice of pleading for mercy on behalf of others" and the "study of relationships." Facts have proved that not only being irrational and illegal but going against the will of the party and the people, the unhealthy tendencies within the party, are not difficult to overcome so long as party committees at various levels put daring above everything else and approach them seriously.

As far as a Discipline Inspection Commission of the party is concerned, while helping party committees rectify the party's work style, it must be bold in doing its own duty and dare to wage a struggle against the unhealthy tendencies prevailing in its immediate superior, against the erroneous decisions made collectively by the party committees at the same level, and against the errors and obstructions of the professional departments concerned at the higher level. They should, in light of actual conditions boldly and forcefully refute the erroneous arguments, such as the theories of "collective responsibility," "just this once," "of the law not laying the blame on the masses," "of having gone through legal procedures," and "of the leadership bearing the responsibility," arguments which defend unhealthy tendencies, create powerful public opinion to promote healthy tendencies and get rid of evil practices and a healthy atmosphere to resist and combat unhealthy tendencies in the party, and enhance the consciousness of party members and cadres to correct unhealthy tendencies.

The experience of Dukou City in rectifying the party's work style tells us that we must have the courage to grasp and deal with unhealthy tendencies and the activities of violating the law and discipline. In this connection, first, we must have strong dedication to the revolutionary cause and a high sense of political responsibility and be persistent, dauntless, and indomitable. When unhealthy tendencies and illegal activities come up, we must, rather than "waiting for decisions from the higher-ups" and "relying on others," investigate and cope with them case by case, no matter how great the obstacles are and no matter where the obstacles come from in this regard. Second, we must set a good example for others, match words with deeds, and become good promoters in restoring and carrying forward the party's fine traditions. Leading cadres must be strict with themselves and be fair as well as honest and clean. They must not practice favoritism or seek personal gain. Only the selfless can be fearless and not afraid of hurting others' sensibilities and giving others offense in upholding the party's principles. Third, we must pay attention to methods of work and be good at waging struggles. Efforts should be made to follow the principle of seeking truth from facts, to do meticulous ideological and political work, to bring into play the influence of the party's policy, and to wage a struggle against unhealthy trends and evil practices by relying on the strength of the masses both inside and outside the party.

The question of the party's work style is a matter of life and death for the party. It is the unshirkable duty of the party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels and also the indication of their maintaining ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee to dare to grasp and deal with all unhealthy tendencies and illegal activities. Being incompatible, as fire and water, with the due characters and morals of communists, the bourgeois vulgar work style, the sordid merchants' ways, and the mentality of "trying to smooth things over" on principled questions and of never offending anybody must be resolutely discarded.

Provided that party committees and discipline inspection commissions at various levels do their utmost in discharging their duties, adhere to principles, dare to wage a struggle against unhealthy tendencies, and be good at waging the struggle as have the Dukou City CPC Committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission, they can surely bring about a fundamental turn for the better in the party's work style as quickly as possible.

IDEOLOGICAL POLITICAL WORK IN SCHOOLS STRESSED

HK231508 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Nov 83 p 3

[Article by Si Ming: "We Must Never Weaken Ideological and Political Work in Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] A few years ago, there were differences of opinion in ideological theory circles over the problem of how to view political-ideological work in institutions of higher learning. Very few comrades thought that after the focus of party work was shifted, the tasks for institutions of higher learning had to be set to teaching work and scientific research; if emphasis was placed on political-ideological work, the previous "leftist" mistakes would be repeated. No sooner had such views appeared than some comrades criticized them. The practice in recent years has demonstrated that the idea of ignoring and even canceling political-ideological work is wrong. Political-ideological work in institutions of higher learning should not be canceled or weakened; instead, it should be vigorously strengthened.

Institutions of higher learning are widely and closely connected with society and highly sensitive to currents of thought in society. The negative influences diffused in the political and ideological field during the 10 years of internal disorder, and especially the pernicious influences of anarchism and extreme individualism ignited by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, are not yet thoroughly eliminated. With the introduction of the policy of opening up to the world and reviving the domestic economy, decadent bourgeois ideology and the way of life of Western countries inevitably will infiltrate into our country. In recent years, institutions of higher learning have had frequent cultural exchanges with foreign countries. This is necessary to the development of socialist science and culture. But bourgeois political and theoretical viewpoints have seized the opportunity to exert corrosive influences on our teachers and students through different channels. Meanwhile, some erroneous ideas among theorists and in literary and art circles also have been inevitably reflected in universities and colleges.

With the loving care and education of the party and government, the basic political inclination and the main current of ideology of our university students and postgraduates are good. However, we should not ignore the influences of erroneous ideological trends exerted on some students. In the past few years, a small number of university students and postgraduates have yearned for bourgeois democracy, freedom, and way of life and lost faith in the leadership of the party and the socialist system. In preparing academic papers and writing articles, some of them failed to explain and study problems in line with the development of China's socialist construction and by applying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and failed to carry Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought forward by summing up practical experiences. They were seized by the influences of bourgeois ideological trends of Western countries. Of course, most of the problems among these university students and postgraduates are ideological problems. There will be a change in them provided education is intensified. However, if we take a laissez-faire attitude, erroneous ideas will run wild. If this is the case, the political quality of students hardly can be assured and spiritual pollution will harm society. We must be clear about this. For this reason, political-ideological work in institutions of higher learning should be intensified rather than weakened.

The aforesaid situation has raised a question of basic importance to political-ideological work in institutions of higher learning; a question concerning the quality of students being trained in institutions of higher learning. We must attach importance not only to cultural and vocational quality, but also to political quality. Our university students must be proficient in scientific and cultural knowledge, and politically, they must support the leadership of the Communist Party, follow the socialist road, and have the spirit of working hard for the people and the four modernizations. University students and postgraduates are the backbone of all fronts in future socialist construction. After many years, government leading cadres at various levels as well as experts and scholars in different aspects will be produced from the outstanding people who have achieved higher education. The quality of university and college students has a great bearing on the future of China's socialist cause. For this reason, our universities and colleges must imbue the students with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, and by no means should we allow their souls to be stained with the ideological trend of bourgeois liberalization. Those who engage in higher education must fully realize the glorious and weighty responsibilities that the party and people confer on them. In 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping noted: "Schools should strictly enforce revolutionary order and discipline, foster a new generation of gifted people with social atmosphere." Therefore, the strengthening of political-ideological work as well as opposition to and elimination of spiritual pollution in institutions of higher learning must be placed in a highly strategic position.

In strengthening political-ideological work in institutions of higher learning, we must attach great importance to the method of observing correct guidance. It is not surprising to see various ideological problems among university students; what is important is how to guide them to say what is on their minds and to discuss problems in an open-minded way. Students must be encouraged to think deeply and to probe into and discuss problems in a serious manner and be inspired and guided to study Marxist-Leninist works so as to enable them to accept willingly Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. As such, they will be able to remain steadfast in the midst of storms, to resist all sorts of spiritual pollution, and to become socialist-minded and vocationally proficient.

PLA AIR FORCE CONGRESS URGES SELF-CRITICISM

HK250700 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Nov 83 p 4

[Report by Cai Shanwu: "Sixth Party Congress of the Air Force Ends"]

[Text] The delegates to the sixth party congress of the PLA Air Force seriously discussed the question of bringing forward the fine tradition, and unfolding criticism and self-criticism in party rectification.

The sixth party congress of the Air Force was held between 15 and 21 November. The main task of this congress was: To convey the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, to examine, discuss and adopt the report of the 5th party committee of the air force and the work report of its discipline inspection commission, to discuss and adopt the arrangement for the party rectification work in the air force, and to elect the 6th committee of the air force and the Discipline Inspection Commission. During the session, the delegates seriously studied the important speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and Comrade Chen Yun made at the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the resolution of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and unfolded discussions in earnest. The delegates held: In order to do well in party rectification, a very important point is to carry forward the fine tradition of our party, and to unfold criticism and self-criticism in earnest.

During the session, Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and 1st secretary of the air force CPC Committee, and Gao Houliang, secretary of the air force CPC Committee made speeches on how to unfold criticism and self-criticism. Zhang Tingfa said: Whether it is possible to unfold criticism and self-criticism in party rectification is a big question that has a bearing on whether the party rectification work will be carried out in depth. He proposed that it was necessary to attach special attention to studying the brilliant work "Oppose Liberalism" by Comrade Mao Zedong, and to take up the weapon to criticism and self-criticism in a down-to-earth manner. In unfolding criticism and self-criticism, our leading cadres should adopt a fine posture, and play an exemplary role. So long as our leading cadres stand out and do more self-criticism, are courageous in confronting tough problems of their own, and listen to the criticism of the masses modestly, we will be able to dispell the worries of the party members and the masses toward criticism. In order to unfold criticism, it is necessary to persist in the mass line of going out and inviting in, and to listen attentively and fully to the opinions of one's colleagues at the same level, of one's subordinates, and of the masses inside and outside the party. In practising criticism, every comrade should set a high standard and demand on himself; we should acquire a truth-seeking attitude towards our comrades, aiming at helping those criticised. Gao Houliang said: Whether CPC leading cadres at all levels, and in particular, we senior cadres, are able to participate in the party rectification as ordinary CPC members, to analyse ourselves strictly, and to unfold criticism and self-criticism in a truth-seeking manner is an important condition to do a good job in party rectification; otherwise, party rectification will be carried out in a perfunctory way.

On behalf of the air force CPC Committee, Zhang Tingfa also put forth during the session the requirements on carrying forward the spirit of doing solid work with hard struggle: First, it is imperative to exercise strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions, and resolutely, vigorously, and speedily act in accordance with the instructions of the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission; second, it is imperative to seek truth from facts, and to be good at doing one's job with creativity, linking with the actual conditions of the air force; third, it is imperative to set an example; party committees, organs, and leading cadres should take the lead; fourth it is imperative to set up ties with the masses, and work in unity with everybody. Zhang Tingfa said: The "four imperatives and four ways in work" are put forth on the basis of a series of important instructions made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping on strengthening the building of work style, which should be persisted in for a long time.

YOUNG CADRES TRAINED IN LEADERSHIP REVITALIZATION

0W250203 Beijing XINHUA in English 0221 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (XINHUA correspondent Zhang Mengyi) -- China's efforts to revitalize leadership has put more than 5,000 trained and experienced young and middle-aged cadres into leading government and party posts at the central, provincial and prefectural levels since 1982. The 2,700 party schools all over the country are giving 2- to 3-year courses in political theories, professional knowledge, essentials of management and scientific leadership and policy-making. More than 480 young and middle-aged cadres are now studying at the party school of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee alone.

This is one method, according to a spokesman of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, to build a "third echelon" as proposed by Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and General Secretary Hu Yaobang of the CPC Central Committee earlier this year.

Most outstanding young and middle-aged cadres are chosen by recommendations by leaders and masses of various departments or opinion polls. Among the measures to train "third echelon" cadres are:

- Party and governmental leaders above the county level and their successors must complete a study of Marxist philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history of the Chinese revolution and scientific methods of leadership and work.
- There are more than 6,000 cadre schools. Eighty percent of their courses are on professional knowledge, culture and various specialities.
- The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery alone has run refresher courses for more than 10,000 agricultural leaders above the county level who have been trained in rotation in the last three years.
- Cadres who have worked in central leading bodies for a long time have been transferred to work as senior local leaders. These include 47-year-old Gu Xiulian, former vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, who has become China's first woman governor in Jiangsu Province; and 50-year-old Wang Senhao, former general engineer of the Ministry of Coal Industry, who has been elected governor of coal-rich Shanxi Province. Lu Maozeng, an agricultural expert, was elected deputy secretary of the Shandong provincial party committee.

In Beijing alone, more than 200 cadres have been transferred from grassroots units to leading posts of governmental organs at various levels. Beijing chose more than 100 college graduates as potential leaders and assigned them to grassroots units to acquire experience this year. Those newly admitted to leading bodies must be below the age of 55 and have professional competence. The "first echelon" is made up of veteran revolutionaries, who are retiring gradually from leading posts to concentrate on strategic planning of major state affairs and training young cadres. The "second echelon" refers to cadres now holding leading posts of party and state organs at both the central and provincial levels.

LEADERS VISIT NEW PRODUCTS SHOW 21 NOV

OW241113 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1600 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] Many leading comrades visited a national new products exhibition on 21 November. They included Wei Guoqing, Fang Yi, Deng Liqun, Hu Qili, Wang Heshou, Peng Chong, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, Han Xianchu and Huang Hua. They examined the exhibits on display and were pleased by the new achievements made by China's industries in recent years.

ECONOMIC GROWTH SEEN AS COTTON RATIONING ENDS

OW241215 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 24 Nov 83

["Commentary: No More Cotton Rationing Indicates Good Economic Growth" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, November 24 (XINHUA correspondent) -- China's announcement that cotton cloth will not be rationed in 1984 is a good indication of the country's economic progress over the past five years.

The open-ended supply of cotton fabrics shows that China's one billion people are better clothed. When cotton cloth rationing was introduced in China in 1954, supply of cotton fabric could not meet demand. According to statistics, output per person of cotton batting had increased from just over half a kilo in 1949 to 1.8 kilos in 1954 and cotton fabric from four meters to seven meters. The decision to ration has proved to be entirely correct. It was a useful instrument for stabilizing the market and ensuring that the supply went to all the people.

Production of cotton batting and cotton fabric expanded constantly in the 25 years between 1954 and 1978. At the same time the synthetic fiber industry started from scratch. Although China's population nearly doubled over that period, the output of cotton cloth plus synthetic fiber fabrics has increased at an accelerated rate since 1979.

In 1982, production of ginned cotton rose 66 percent over 1978 to reach 3.6 million tons. This meant an average annual growth rate of 13.5 percent for the four years, or four times as fast as in the previous 25 years. Another good harvest has been reaped this year and output is estimated to be about five percent over last year, itself an excellent year. Total output of chemical fibers in 1982 was 517,000 tons, 81.7 percent more than 1978, an average annual growth rate of 16 percent. In the first ten months of this year China's synthetic fiber output rose six percent over the same period of last year. Now, 20 percent of the country's textiles are made from synthetic fibers, second only to cotton. Total output of fabrics of all kinds in 1982 was 15.35 billion meters, 39.2 percent more than in 1978. This represented an average annual growth rate of 8.6 percent, more than twice the average figure for the preceding 25 years when it was only three percent.

While the population increased year by year in the period between 1979 and 1982, per capita consumption of cloth also went up by nearly two meters. The proportion of synthetic fiber fabrics rose from 16 percent to 33 percent between 1978 and 1982. This contributed to the suspension of rationing for cotton and cloth. However, the State Statistical Bureau pointed out, clothing standards for the Chinese people are still low. Efforts must be made to raise production of cotton and synthetic fibers and to turn out more and better fabrics of all kinds to improve the people's clothing.

STATE TO PURCHASE MORE GRAIN, COTTON, SUGAR

HK240210 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Nov 83 p 1

[Article by "our staff reporter Liu Dizhong": "State Buys More Grain as Yields Hit Record"]

[Text] State purchase of grain, cotton and sugar crops will rise sharply this year as agricultural output hits an all-time high, according to Jiang Xi, deputy minister of commerce. Record yields mean China will import less grain this year, the deputy minister told CHINA DAILY. Jiang said grain output will exceed the 1982 record by more than 3 per cent and cotton by over 5 per cent.

State purchase of grain is expected to rise by 10 per cent over last year, cotton by more than 10 per cent, and sugar by 3.7 per cent. A total of 73 million tons of grain and 3.45 million tons of cotton were sold to the state last year. State purchase of edible oil crops will drop because of a fall in output caused by a planned reduction in sowing areas, plus unfavourable weather. But, the deputy minister said, there were enough stocks of edible oil to meet the country's needs for a year. Provinces like Jilin, Henan, Sichuan, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Hunan, where grain harvesting has ended, want the state to buy more grain as quickly as possible.

Jiang said measures have been worked out to buy all the grain the peasants intend to sell. The peasants in recent years have complained of difficulty in selling their surplus grain. The new measures include renting the peasants' land to build temporary granaries. And the state will build a number of large permanent granaries with a total capacity of more than 12 million tons, Jiang said. "Work on these granaries has already begun and is expected to be completed by the end of 1986."

Some provinces in the north, northwest and southwest of China as well as the three municipalities of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin do not produce enough grain to meet their own needs. And transport problems always delays state grain distribution. For instance, the state plans to allocate 2.5 million tons of grain from Henan Province. But inadequate transport facilities mean it can only be distributed at a rate of 150,000 tons a month, Jiang said.

Early last year a nationwide crackdown was launched on speculation and profiteering in grain markets. As of August this year more than 13,400 cases of speculation and profiteering, involving 17 million kilograms of grain and 14 million yuan in money were exposed. About 9,000 cases have been settled and 2.7 million kilograms of grain and 7.62 million yuan returned to the state, Jiang said.

LEADERS VISIT LIU SHAOQI'S HUNAN HOME

HK230838 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Nov 83

[Text] The 85th birthday of Comrade Liu Shaoqi, the great Marxist and proletarian revolutionary, is on 24 November. Yesterday, Wang Shoudao and He Changgong, members of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission, and Zhang Qilong, member of the Central Advisory Commission, together with responsible comrades of the Hunan CPC Committee, preparatory group for the Hunan Provincial Consultative Committee, Hunan Provincial People's Congress, Hunan Provincial People's Government, Hunan Provincial CPPCC, and Hunan Provincial PLA District, made a special visit to (Tanzichong) of (Huaminglou) in Ningxiang County, the former residence of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. They recalled the immortal feats of Comrade Liu Shaoqi. After they viewed the pictures and articles which reflect the great revolutionary practice of Comrade Liu Shaoqi, they held an informal discussion. Wang Shoudao, He Changgong, Mao Zhiyong, and other comrades spoke one after the other.

HUNAN EXPANDS LIU SHAOQI BIRTHPLACE MUSEUM

OW230148 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Changsha, November 23 (XINHUA) -- An exhibition hall attached to the birthplace of Liu Shaoqi, late vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of China, has been reorganized and expanded in Ningxiang County.

The hall was opened to public in March 1980, and now includes displays on Liu's early revolutionary activities; his revolutionary practice; his investigation tours of his birthplace; and remembrances of his work. A new inscription which reads, "Liu Shaoqi's Birthplace," was contributed by Deng Xiaoping.

Tomorrow is the 85th anniversary of Liu Shaoqi's birth. On the afternoon of November 22, leading members of the Hunan provincial party committee, provincial People's Government, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and provincial People's Political Consultative Conference, and the Changsha City party committee visited Liu's birthplace and held a forum there.

SICHUAN GUIDANCE GROUP MEETS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

HK240646 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the party rectification guidance group of the provincial CPC Committee held its first meeting on the morning of 23 November, discussing the administrative and personnel setup of the group, drawing up plans for party rectification in organs at the provincial level, and making preparations for overall party rectification throughout the province.

The meeting stressed: In accordance with the demands set by the party Central Committee, we must now focus our efforts on the study of documents relating to party rectification while relaying and implementing the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the resolutions adopted at the second enlarged meeting of all members of the fourth provincial CPC Committee. The major task for party rectification at the present stage is to study relevant documents well. All organs at the provincial level where party rectification will start soon as well as all units where party rectification will be carried out later, should seriously grasp the work of conveying the spirit of the second plenary session and the study of documents. By making proper arrangements for current work, party committees at all levels should concentrate on the study for a period of time. They should study some problems and discuss and solve them as they go along. Meanwhile, they should also promptly solve the urgent problems of which the masses much complain. Efforts must be made right now to solve the problems existing in the party organizations of the units that lag behind; there should be no delay. Attention must be given to publicizing good examples of making efforts to solve problems in the study.

AN PINSHENG AT YUNNAN NONPARTY RECTIFICATION FORUM

HK231321 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 21 Nov 83

[Text] The forum of nonparty personages held by the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee concluded yesterday [21 November]. Comrade An Pingsheng, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the forum and spoke. He wholeheartedly thanked the old nonparty friends for sincerely helping and supporting the CPC to carry out party rectification and to eliminate spiritual pollution.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: All present are the old friends and veteran comrades of our party. Many of you fought side by side with us before the founding of our country and in the period of the democratic revolution and did a great deal of useful work for the Chinese people's revolutionary cause. Our party has a traditional principle: As long as comrades do good things for the Chinese people and make contributions to the Chinese long-term revolutionary cause, our party will never forget these old friends and veteran comrades. Therefore, when there are state affairs, we will consult you. Our party recently held the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and decided to carry out all-around party rectification and to eliminate spiritual pollution. China is a socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party. Therefore, whether the Communist Party is good or bad has a great bearing on you all and on the 1 billion people. It is therefore hoped that you will all help us. The forum has already been held for 4 days and you have aired very many and very good views, which will help us rectify our party and eliminate spiritual pollution. After all, you are our old friends and veteran comrades. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, I wholehearted extend thanks to you all.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: The central subject of the Second Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee is two issues: 1) party rectification; and 2) the elimination of spiritual pollution. One of the important aims of this party rectification is to weed out three types of persons.

Taking the state's long-term peace into consideration, we must weed them out because they are the hidden troubles of the state and are time bombs. Regarding this problem, our party has given it careful consideration and has forged the greatest determination. Since the smashing of the gang of four, and particularly since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our Yunnan has resolved to weed out three types of persons who are noticeable. Our province has made achievements. The danger now is that, for various reasons, particularly due to the existence of factionalism, three types of persons and their associates have been hidden and who have laid low have not yet been weeded out.

He said: The basis for distinguishing whether or not they are the three types of persons is the fact of their harming of the party and the people, but not their sympathy of the Great Cultural Revolution or what organizations they joined. Therefore, we must not be so nervous about them even though they are the three types of persons. The policy of our party toward the three types of persons is that in principle they must be resolutely expelled from the party, but in work and livelihood, they must be provided with an opportunity.

As for the issue on the elimination of spiritual pollution, Comrade An Pingsheng said: The essence of spiritual pollution is to disseminate all forms of decadent and moribund things of the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes and to disseminate the feelings of suspecting and distrusting the socialist and communist cause and party leadership.

In a word, the vital part is the problem of whether or not the four basic principles are required. The four basic principles are the foundation for building our country, the political foundation for uniting the people of all nationalities, and the conclusion of the Chinese people's struggle over several decades. Therefore, we must justly and forcefully publicize the four basic principles and oppose the tendency toward bourgeois liberalization. In policy, we must strictly distinguish different categories of spiritual pollution. Those who violate the criminal law must be dealt with in accordance with the law. Regarding good comrades who make mistakes, we must rely on the of studying documents, heightening ideology, fostering democracy, and conducting criticism and self-criticism to solve the problems. In criticizing people, we must be friendly with them and must speak on the basis of facts. We must know what to say and what not to say and must lay stress on results. Comrades who are criticized must listen humbly to the view of critics. They are allowed to reply to the criticisms which do not conform to the facts. If critics do not speak on the basis of the facts, it shows at least that they are not strict Marxists. If those who are criticized indulge in sophistry before the facts, they will only make more mistakes on top of mistakes. In short, we must present the facts, reason things out, strengthen unity, improve our work, and do a good job in our socialist modernization. Because our party has summed up positive and negative historical experiences, we believe that this problem can be solved very well.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: Why did Comrade Chen Yun confidently shout aloud in the final paragraph of his speech: "Long live socialism! Long live communism!"? It is reasonable. There is no mistaking what it is aimed at. Capitalism will surely perish and socialism will surely rise. This is a historical law. It is already some 130 years from the publication of the "Communist Manifesto" to the present. This truth has been accepted by more and more progressive people as time passes. However great the difficulties socialist countries under the leadership of communist parties in the world may encounter on the road of advance, they will surely prosper and flourish. The history of our CPC is the best proof. Under the most difficult conditions, our party has led the Chinese people to wage an arduous revolutionary struggle and to embark on socialist construction. We have won great victories and have suffered serious setbacks. However, the setbacks are after all transient but the victories live forever. This is what shows the nature of modern Chinese history. When our party led the Chinese people to win a victory, our friends and ourselves rejoiced together.

When we temporarily suffered setbacks, our friends worried for us. They did everything possible to share difficulties with us. They saw prospects in setbacks and the brilliant future in difficulties. We are proud of having such nonparty friends.

In conclusion, Comrade An Pingsheng said: We earnestly hope that our nonparty friends will adhere to the spirit of showing utter devotion to each other and will put forward more criticisms, views, and suggestions, so that under the leadership of the CPC Central Committee, we can do work in Yunnan well.

Liu Shusheng, deputy secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, and (Liang Jia), director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CPC Committee, also spoke at the forum.

XIZANG HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING

HK240346 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Summary] A preparatory meeting for the third Xizang regional party congress was convened in Lhasa this morning. The meeting discussed and approved the report of the congress credentials committee and elected the presidium and secretary general of the congress. The 57-member Presidium includes Yin Fatang.

The report of the credentials committee said: "The election of delegates to this congress was completed at the beginning of November 1983, and a total of 446 delegates were elected, including 34 workers, 54 peasants and herdsmen, 261 cadres, 50 intellectuals, 43 from the PLA, and 4 from other laboring people. The delegates include 73 women, 265 Tibetans, 166 Hans, and 15 from other minority nationalities. Of the delegates, 396 are under 55 years old." All the delegates were elected by secret ballot at party congresses or representative meetings. The credentials of all the delegates are valid.

The congress presidium held its first meeting this morning. The meeting elected 15 executive secretaries of the congress, including Yin Fatang, Duojie Caidan, Ba Sang, Song Ziyuan, Duojie Caidan, Cao Xu, Li Wenshan, Dan Zeng, (Wu Songjie), Wang Xinquan, Zhang Xiangming, Li Benshan, Hou Jie, Niu Ruizhou, and Zhang Guirong.

SHANXI CADRES STUDY RECTIFICATION DOCUMENTS

HK231100 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Nov 83 p 1

[Report: "Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee Summons Responsible Persons of 17 Units Participating in Pilot Project of Party Rectification To Study CPC Central Committee's Decision on Party Rectification"]

[Text] The party rectification pilot project office under the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee has recently summoned the responsible comrades participating in the 17 pilot projects where party rectification is involved to study, in light of actual conditions, the "Decision of the CPC Central Committee on Party Rectification" so that everyone can deepen their understanding, find out where their own units have fallen short in the experimental work of party rectification, and have a clear picture of the tasks of the next party rectification work.

These 17 pilot projects involved in party rectification began their rectification work last December one after another. At present, the party rectification work of most of them is nearing completion. In the course of studying the "decision," in accordance with the four tasks of party rectification as stipulated by the "decision," such as the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's style, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of party organization, the responsible comrades participating in the party rectification of these pilot projects, after reviewing what they have done in the previous experimental work of party rectification and measuring their achievements by the requirements of party rectification task by task, discovered where they lagged behind in their previous experimental work of party rectification.

1) To further raise understanding of the great significance of party rectification, it is necessary to make a thorough study of the documents defined by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and to have a thorough understanding of the great significance of this party rectification to the strengthening of party building and the realization of the four modernizations. 2) Some units are far from thorough in correcting unhealthy tendencies with their measures being inadequate. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct thoroughgoing ideological education among party members. 3) Leading bodies have inadequately conducted criticism and self-criticism, and there is still the question of not daring to confront that which is "difficult." 4) Some units have not done well in the work of weeding out [qing li 3237 3810] the three types of persons.

Through study and discussion, these responsible comrades participating in the party rectification of the pilot projects have further deepened their understanding and are determined to take the weeding out of the three types of persons as the important content of this party rectification and to organize forces to investigate and ascertain those who belong to the three types of persons. They also studied the demarcation line of policy for weeding out the "three types of persons." Meanwhile, it is imperative to further strengthen ideological education among the majority of party members, to eliminate spiritual pollution in earnest, to conduct criticism and self-criticism, to discuss the "decision" while studying it, and to improve party rectification work while carrying it out so that a marked turn for the better can be brought about in the party's work style.

POLLUTION IN RELIGION DISCUSSED AT SHANXI MEETING

HK240351 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] The nationalities and religion work group of the provincial CPPCC invited a number of Taiyuan religious circle figures to a forum on 22 November to discuss how to eliminate spiritual pollution in religious circles.

Present were (Dai Weisi), member of the provincial CPPCC and secretary general of the provincial Patriotic Protestant Association; (Zen Tong), member of the CPPCC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Buddhist Association; (Zhang Yuye), vice chairman of the provincial Patriotic Protestant Association; and (Song Jianxun), chairman of the Taiyuan Patriotic Catholic Association.

The participants unanimously held: Since the third plenary session, religious circles have unfolded some normal religious activities with the framework allowed by the Constitution. However, at present certain persons in society cheat people of their money by practicing fortune-telling, praying to gods, calling on devils, and other feudal superstitious activities, thus sabotaging the four modernizations drive. This state of affairs must be curbed and changed. All religious believers must love the country, keep the law, and support socialism.

Yang Mingbao and Pan Ruizeng, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC, attended the forum.

SHANXI MILITARY DISTRICT MEETS ON THREE TYPES OF PERSONS

SK250945 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 5 Nov 83 p 1

[Text] From 26 to 31 October, the Shanxi Provincial Military District held an enlarged CPC Committee meeting to study the guidelines of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and to emphatically discuss the significance of party rectification and the problem on resisting spiritual pollution. Speaking at the meeting were Li Ligong, Secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial Military District; Zhang Guangyou, secretary of the CPC Committee of the provincial Military District and commander of the provincial Military District and Su Guozhu, deputy secretary of the CPC Committee of the provincial Military District and political commissar of the provincial Military District.

Comrade Li Ligong said at the meeting" The speeches by Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun are very important. We should conscientiously study and firmly implement them and should thoroughly eliminate the "three types of persons" without having any hidden peril.

Comrade Li Ligong said: So far as our province is concerned, there are some difficulties in eliminating the "three types of persons." However, even the difficulty is very huge, the "three persons." However, even the difficulty is very huge, the "three types of persons" must be eliminated. During the period of the "Great Cultural Revolution," our province was in great confusion, repeated detours were made, many serious incidents occurred, and fights were very severe with arms being used. At that time, a group of "well-known" and "stiff" people appeared indeed. Where have they gone now? In the current party rectification, these people must be ferreted out. In weeding out the "three types of persons," we have done something, but compared with the demands of CPC Central Committee and with the advanced provinces and cities, we still have a long way to go. We have failed to clearly know about the "three types of persons" real situations. Some of these persons still have not been cleared away even after they have been discovered. In the current party rectification, all of such persons, no matter which factions they belonged to, should be weeded out in line with one standard and one policy. All the units subject to the first or second stage party rectification should make concerted efforts to eliminate the "three types of persons." This work must on no account be delayed.

Comrade Li Ligong also called on the departments under the provincial military district to enthusiastically participate in the elimination of the "three types of persons." The "three types of persons" in both localities and troops must be eliminated.

Eliminating the "three types of persons" is a struggle and is everybody's duty, thus cannot be delayed or be developed perfunctorily. Of course, we cannot wage movements, conduct criticism and denunciations, and obtain confessions by compulsion. Stress should be laid on investigation and study and on the weight of facts. We should give no consideration to face-saving, and still less show partiality to any group. We must achieve success in eliminating the "three types of persons" under the unified leadership of CPC committees at all levels.

TAIYUAN LEADER ON WEEDING OUT THREE TYPES OF PERSONS

HK240348 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] At a recent city conference of secretaries of party committees of units at county and regimental level, Taiyuan City CPC Committee Secretary Wang Jiangong said: In weeding out [qing li] the people of three categories, we must stick to the correct guiding ideology and resolutely eliminate factionalist interference.

Comrade Wang Jiangong said: The leading cadres at all levels must eliminate fear of difficulties and resolutely weed out the people of three categories. No matter what mass organization they belonged to during the Great Cultural Revolution, no matter whether they have been investigated or not, and no matter whether they are close to or distant from oneself, the people of three categories must be totally weeded out.

Comrade Wang Jiangong said: The key to weeding out the people of three categories is that the leading cadres must take the stand of party spirit and get rid of certain factionalist feelings. In weeding out the people of three categories, it is necessary to act according to the central decision on party rectification, insist on one policy and one criterion, and maintain unity with the Central Committee; we cannot go and do something else.

In order to strictly grasp the policies and avoid any deviations, the city CPC Committee has issued clear-cut stipulations in respect of organizational leadership: The weeding out of people of three categories must be carried out under the unified leadership of the party committees and party rectification leadership groups. There must be no multi-headed leadership. It is necessary to strengthen collective leadership. The party groups must summon up determination not to wait, wait for assistance, push problems onto each other, or delay, and to be serious and earnest and act with independence and responsibility in grasping the work in their own system, department, and unit.

TIANJIN RIBAO ARTICLE ON THEORETICAL FRONT POLLUTION

SK231030 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Theoretical, Literary and Art Workers Should Stand in the Fore in Opposing Spiritual Pollution"]

[Excerpts] The 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee put forward before the whole party the elimination of spiritual pollution as an important matter for discussion. This is an important task which every comrade should take seriously, earnestly think over, and fulfill. Theoretical, and literary and art workers, in particular, should take the lead in shouldering this task and should stand in the fore in opposing spiritual pollution.

The theoretical, and literary and art fronts have scored great achievements over the past few years. However, it should be noted that there are still many problems and rather serious confusions, particularly the phenomenon of spiritual pollution, on the current theoretical, and literary and art fronts.

In the field of literature and art, some people put money above everything else and create poor-taste and vulgar works without regard to social effect. Some works are conglomeration of reckless concoction, are of low quality, and corrupt public morals. Some people blindly advocate Western modernism and publicize bourgeois humanism and the theory of human nature. Others spread ultra-individualism and anarchism in the name of exploring the road of life. There are even works which propagate sex and religion. The ideological and theoretical circles also have problems. Not interested in advocating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, some people hanker after introducing Western modern philosophical trend of thought and spread pessimistic, world-weary feelings, such as existentialism and nihilism. Others publicize the so-called alienation of socialism. They unlimitedly exaggerate the concept of alienation that Marx put under certain historical conditions, say that alienation exists in socialist economic political, ideological, and cultural fields, spread the feeling of distrust in the party, and weaken the people's confidence in socialism and communism. We must pay attention to such problems. All Marxists and theoretical, and literary and art workers of political consciousness and integrity should be vanguards in opposing spiritual pollution with a clear-cut stand instead of turning a blind eye to it and letting it go unchecked.

Criticism and self-criticism are a major method to resolve the confusions on the theoretical, and literary and art fronts. We should keep to the Marxist stand, not the "leftist" or the rightist stand, when we criticize erroneous viewpoints. We should continue to criticize and correct the "leftist" mistakes of the theoretical, and literary and art fronts. However, at present, the theoretical, and literary and art fronts should focus their efforts on correcting the rightist, flabby, and slack tendencies. We must not be overcautious and must not hesitate to move forward just because of our "leftist" mistakes on the theoretical, and literary and art fronts. The laissez-faire attitude toward erroneous viewpoints and the ideas of fearing to hurt others' feelings and being unwilling to get involved are all wrong. When we stress the importance of launching vigorous ideological struggles, we should never make the same mistake as we did in the past of conducting simple, one-sided, rude or excessive so-called criticism and of dealing with those criticized by means of cruel struggles and ruthless attacks. Speeches at meetings or articles should all be analyzed in a realistic and scientific manner with reasons fully explained. We should give a helping hand to comrades who have committed mistakes and welcome them to conduct earnest self-criticism.

In addition to eliminating spiritual pollution, theoretical, and literary and art workers should redouble their efforts to create good articles, works and scientific research results, and occupy the cultural bastion with socialist ideology. For this purpose, they should diligently study Marxism, the "Selected Words of Deng Xiaoping," and relevant documents of the central authorities, go deep to the masses to experience life and overcome the tendency of deviating from reality, which exists among some comrades. We are convinced that, under the guidance of the guidelines of the second plenary session, the masses of theoretical, and literary and art workers of our municipality will certainly still hold higher the banner of Marxism and socialism and eliminate spiritual pollution.

LI ZIQI SPEAKS AT GANSU RECTIFICATION RALLY

HK240612 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday afternoon, the provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization rally in the (Ningmozhuang) hall for conducting party rectification in the provincial organs. Deputy Secretary Liu Bing presided. Secretary Li Ziqi delivered a mobilization report.

Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out in his report: The central task in party rectification in the provincial organs in the current stage is to study the documents. At least 2 months should be spent in studying the documents on party rectification. It is necessary to formulate strict systems of study.

Comrade Li Ziqi stressed: It is essential to adopt effective measures to prevent party rectification from being done in a perfunctory way. The leaders at all levels must take the lead in studying the documents, in checking on work in the light of the documents, in conducting criticism and self-criticism, and in correcting shortcomings and errors. They must break through all obstacles, clear way all difficulties, set a fine example, dare to tackle tough problems, and properly solve the existing problems.

Comrade Li Ziqi pointed out: Weeding out [qing li] the people of three categories is a major issue related to the enjoyment of a long period of stability in our country, and also the key issue in purifying the organization when conducting party rectification. We must do a thoroughly good job in weeding them out.

Comrade Li Ziqi said in conclusion: In order to insure that both party rectification and other work are handled well, the leadership groups can be divided into two teams. Some of the principal responsible persons must specifically grasp and take charge of party rectification. Economic work should be done still better during party rectification. All other work should also be done still more effectively. The 44 provincial units that constitute the first batch for party rectification should set an example for the whole province in rectification.

In order to strengthen its leadership organs for party rectification, the provincial CPC Committee has decided to set up a party rectification leadership group. Comrade Li Ziqi is head of the group, and Comrades Liu Bing, Wang Bingxiang, Wang Zhanchang, Guo Hongchao, and Wang Yaohua are deputy heads.

XINJIANG MEETING ON SPIRITUAL POLLUTION ENDS

HK240757 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Excerpts] A regional forum of party-member literature and art workers concluded in Urumqi this afternoon, after 9 days in session. The meeting demanded that party-member literature and art workers throughout the region regard eliminating spiritual pollution as their glorious responsibility and stand in the forefront of the struggle.

The meeting opened on 15 November. It conveyed and studied the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee.

The meeting held: The speeches of Comrades Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun on refraining from spiritual pollution are completely applicable to Xinjiang literature and art circles. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the region has scored relatively good achievements in literature and art creation, criticism, and performances, and in the building of the contingent. The main current is good.

However, there is also serious spiritual pollution. Certain people have a weak concept of the guideline for literature and art of serving the people and socialism. They do not want to go into the life of fiery struggles. Some people openly preach and advocate Western modernist literature and art theory. Some works that have bad political tendency or are a mixture of quintessence and dross have been performed on the stage. Some of these works have a strong religious atmosphere and propagate negative religious influences. A few people have developed the bad style of looking for money in everything, and commercialize spiritual products.

The participants held: Now is the time to resolutely change this state of affairs. They pledged: Under the leadership of the party organizations, we will actively take part in party rectification, study in depth the spirit of the 2d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, study the speeches of Deng Xiaoping and Chen Yun, and in connection with the reality of work and the practice of creation, continue to carry out sincere criticism and self-criticism, to eliminate spiritual pollution.

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